

English Heritage Properties 1600-1830 and Slavery Connections

**A Report Undertaken to Mark
the Bicentenary of the
Abolition of the British Atlantic
Slave Trade**

**Volume One:
Report and Appendix I**

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List of properties and their codes

Appuldurcombe House, Isle of Wight	[APD]
Apsley House, London	[APS]
Audley End House and Gardens	[AE]
Battle Abbey House	[BA]
Bayham Old Abbey House, Kent	[BOA]
Belsay Hall, Castle and Gardens	[BH]
Bessie Surtees House, Newcastle	[BSH]
Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire	[BC]
Brodsworth Hall and Gardens	[BRD]
Burton Agnes Manor House	[BAMH]
Chiswick House, London	[CH]
De Grey Mausoleum, Flitton, Bedfordshire	[DGM]
Derwentcote Steel Furnace	[DSF]
Great Yarmouth Row Houses	[GYRH]
Hardwick Old Hall, Derbyshire	[HOH]
Hill Hall, Essex	[HH]
Houghton House, Bedfordshire	[HOUH]
Kenwood House, London	[KEN]
Kirby Hall, Northamptonshire	[KH]
Lulworth Castle, Dorset	[LC]
Marble Hill House, London	[MHH]
Northington Grange, Hampshire	[NG]
Old Gorhambury House, Hertfordshire	[OGH]
Old Wardour Castle, Wiltshire	[OWC]
Ranger's House, London	[RH]
Roche Abbey (Sandbeck Park)	[ROA]
Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire	[RUA]
Stokesay Castle, Shropshire	[SC]
Sutton Scarsdale Hall, Derbyshire	[SSH]
Whitby Abbey, Yorkshire	[WA]
Wingfield Manor, Derbyshire	[WM]
Witley Court and Gardens, Worcestershire	[WC]
Wrest Park Gardens, Bedfordshire	[WP]

Properties with no discovered links to the Slave Trade

Belsay Hall
Derwentcote Steel Furnace
Hill House
Lulworth Castle
Row III and Old Merchant's House, Yarmouth
Rufford Abbey
Wingfield Manor

I Introduction

Aims of the Project

Inspired by the bicentenary of the abolition of British slave trading in 2007, English Heritage commissioned a desk-top survey, designed to reveal links between the 33 properties identified as being occupied or built during the main period of English slave trading (c. 1640-1807) and slaving or abolition-related activities. It should be noted that the properties were not necessarily the principal residences of the owning families throughout the period.

The project objective is to allow English Heritage to understand which of the historic properties in its care has significant or substantial connections with the history of British slave trading. This understanding will be available to guide any future work to enhance or disseminate the results.

A secondary objective is the creation of basic family history outlines for the properties, which form the major part of the early modern/modern properties cared for by English Heritage. These will be incorporated into the Properties Research site files, held in the Properties Presentation department.

The project should be viewed as a scoping exercise to inform future work in this field.

Methods

Stage 1 A basic family history was established as far as possible for each property for the period 1600-1840 giving owners' and spouses' family names; family tree; dates; occupation such as landowner, MP, admiral or antiquarian; principal residences; principal landholdings. The results are presented here as the family histories.

Stage 2 Using the outline family histories produced above, standard UK printed and archive sources and selected publications on British involvement in the Atlantic slave trade were consulted to establish who, if any, of these owners or associated individuals had interests in or acted in opposition to the British Atlantic slave trade.

In Stage 2, five main sources were consulted. These were: a database of men involved in the Royal African Company (which had a monopoly in the early days of the slave trade); a database of all slaving voyages; a collection of printed documents relating to the slave trade from the 16th to the 19th century; a database of who was awarded compensation in 1836 for the loss of slave-related income and a selection of secondary literature on the subject.¹

Of the 33 properties, 7 were found to have no clear links to slavery. This leaves 26 which have links of varying degrees.

¹ For precise details of these, see the Stage 2 Bibliography.

With the help of Madge Dresser, University of the West of England, 12 types of potential involvement with slavery or abolition were identified. These were: being a colonial proprietor; marrying an heiress to a slave estate; holding an official post relating to the colonies; investing in slave ships; membership of a trading company trading in slaves or slave produced goods; investing in slave-produced goods; banking; taking political action either for or against abolition; making a legal judgement in a case relating to slavery; manufacturing derived from or for the Atlantic slave trade; having black servants; patronage. These categories have been used to sort the information obtained (shown in the tables), and will now be used to give a brief survey of the kind of links found between the properties and slavery.

Colonial proprietors

Of the 26 properties with links to slavery, 11 have proprietary links. These are of varying strength and character. Thus Philip Herbert (1584-1650) [HOUH], William Fiennes (1582-1662) [BAMH], and William Craven (1608-1697) [SC] were 'proprietors' in the seventeenth century, and their involvement was therefore more experimental and abortive: Fiennes and Herbert both sold their interests within a decade, Herbert to Robert Rich, who was Nicholas Leeke (1612-1681)'s father in law [SSH]. From Nick Draper's work on compensation of slave owners, which give a snapshot of involvement in the late 1830s, we learn that George-Neville-Grenville (1789-1854) and James Walter Grimston (1775-1845) [OGH] claim compensation in 1836 as trustees rather than outright owners, and William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (1774-1839) [BC]'s claim was unsuccessful.

Thus of the 11, only 5 have strong proprietorial links, and of these that of Robert Lowther (1681-1745) [MHH] is weakened by the fact that it was his daughter who lived at the property, not him. Thus the 4 strongest links are: Peter Thellusson of Brodsworth (1737-1797); Godfrey Vassall Webster (1815-1853) of Battle Abbey; Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys (c.1652-1709), whose fortune and papers descended to the Pratts of Bayham Abbey, and William Ward (1817-1885), whose trustees bought Witley Court in 1837, quite possibly with slave compensation money.

Both Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool (1792-1808) [OGH] and William Murray, Earl of Mansfield (1705-1792) [KEN] are described as 'West Indian proprietors' in the secondary literature, but I was unable to find any corroborative evidence for these assertions.²

Heiresses

Twelve properties benefited from marriages to heiresses. Some properties did this for generations, and thus there are 18 heiresses mentioned in my database. I have however described women as 'heiresses' when their fathers are linked to the slave trade in one of the 12 potential ways outlined above, not just as plantation owners. Thus Sophia Aufrere (d.1786) [APD]'s father George (1715-1801) was a merchant

2 Murray's will confirming his niece Dido Belle's freedom has been misinterpreted as reflecting ownership of slaves (F.O. Shyllon, *Black Slaves in Britain* (1974), p.234); Murray's biographer James Oldham confirms there was no known slave estate (see email correspondence) contra S. Schama, *Rough crossings: Britain, the slaves and the American Revolution* (2005), p.40 and R. Blackburn, *The overthrow of Colonial Slavery 1776-1848* (1988), p.99.

who traded arms to the African forts; Frances Rich (d.1692) [SSH]'s father, the earl of Warwick was a keen colonial promoter.

Only 6 properties made alliances with plantation-owning families: Audley End, Battle Abbey, Bayham Old Abbey, Brodsworth Hall, Old Wardour Castle and Roche Abbey.

Official Posts

There were ten properties which produced the twelve men who held official posts. The posts fell into three main categories: those related to the Board of Trade and Plantations; Home Secretary or secretary of state and colonial posts, such as governorships.

Thomas Thynne (1640-1714) [APD], Henry Howard (1670-1718) [AE]; Henry Bathurst (1762-1834) [APS]; John Jeffreys Pratt (1759-1840) [BOA]; Charles Jenkinson (1729-1808) [OGH] and Alexander Baring (1773-1848) [NG] were all members or presidents of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which existed from 1696 to promote trade and administer the colonies.

John Stuart, Lord Bute (1713-1792) [KEN] and Henry Dundas (1742-1811) [NG] in their official posts of Secretary of State and Home Secretary both wielded great influence in the assignment of colonial governorships.

Henry Worsley (d.1740) [APD] and Robert Lowther (1681-1745) [MHH] were both Governors of Barbados. Henry Bentinck (1682-1726) [BC] was Governor of Jamaica and Richard Aldworth Neville (later Griffin) (1750-1825) [AE] was Provost-Marshal of Jamaica. These positions could be highly lucrative: Neville's sinecure was said to have brought him about £120,000.

Investing in slave ships

Only one property showed a direct link to investing in slaving ships. William Herbert (1580-1630) [HOUH] invested in John Hawkins's second slaving voyage in 1564-5.

Merchants and traders

Twelve properties were linked to the mercantile world. Of these, four were investors in early colonial companies, such as the Providence Island Company, Virginia Company, Guiana Company, Somers Island Company and the East India Company in the 17th century: Audley End; Burton Agnes Manor House; Houghton House and Whitby Abbey.

A further 5 were involved in the South Sea Company: Apsley House; Bessie Surtees' House; Bolsover Castle; Roche Abbey and Witley Court.

Six properties were linked to the Royal Adventurers of England Trading to Africa and its successor the Royal African Company: Apsley House; Bayham Old Abbey; Houghton House; Northington Grange and Witley Court.

All in all, there were 18 individuals with links of this nature, of which four were traders in their own right: the tobacco traders Jeffrey Jeffreys (c.1652-1709) [BOA] and Godfrey Webster (1648-1720) [BA]; Peter Thellusson (1737-1797) [BRD] who traded with the West Indies; and Francis Baring (1740-1810) who made his first profit from the slave trade aged 16 (NG).

Investing in slave-produced goods

There is no direct evidence of this, but there were coffee-houses at no. 41 and 44 Sandhills (Bessie Surtees' House), which were, of course, selling slave-produced goods.

Banking

Five properties were lived in by bankers: Battle Abbey; Bessie Surtees' House; Brodsworth Hall; Kenwood and Northington Grange. There are links with three famous banking houses: Barings, Drummonds [both NG] and Coutts [KEN], and two men involved in the Bank of England: Godfrey Webster (1648-1720) and Peter Isaac Thellusson (1761-1808) [BRD].

Most of these banks made profits from the slave trade, though George Middleton (1692-1747) [KEN] lost money when the South Sea Bubble burst.

Political action

Six properties have links to the political process of abolition. Charles James Fox (1749-1806), a mainstay of the abolitionist cause in Parliament died at Chiswick House in 1806. John Jeffreys Pratt (1759-1840) [BOA] was an abolitionist by 1804. However, it should be remembered that those in favour of abolishing the slave trade were not necessarily in favour of emancipation.

Others opposed abolition: John Scott (1751-1838), earl of Elgin, who had eloped with the 16 year old Bessie Surtees in 1772, argued against abolition in 1806. Henry Bathurst (1714-1794) [APS] was aligned with the anti-abolitionists by 1788; Charles Jenkinson (1729-1808) [OGH] was such a strong advocate of the 'West Indian' (planters) cause that he gained the freedom of the city of Liverpool in recognition of his services. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck (1739-1809) [BC] opposed abolition, and refused to act when Granville Sharp sent him a transcript of the *Zong* massacre case. Henry Dundas (1742-1811) [NG]'s motion in 1792 to add the word 'gradually' to Wilberforce's motion helped to delay abolition for over a decade.

After abolition, Henry Bathurst (1762-1834) [APS] pressed colonial legislatures for the amelioration of slavery; Wellington [APS] tried in 1814 to persuade the French to end the slave trade (his brother Henry, first Baron Cowley (1773-1847), had more luck in Spain in 1817). In 1841, Alexander Baring (1773-1848) [NG], concluded an anti-slaving treaty with the United States, although this was primarily aimed at levelling up the conditions of trade between the two countries.

Legal judgements

There are four links between English Heritage properties and the legal history of slave status in Britain. The Mansfield [KEN] decision in the Somerset case of 1772 is well known, but its antecedents and the role played in them by men linked to EH properties are not. In 1729, Philip Yorke (1690-1764) [DGM+WP] ruled with Charles Talbot that masters could legally compel slaves to return to the plantations. In 1762, Robert Henley (c.1708-1772) [NG], declared in favour of freedom for slaves in England, and in 1776, Henry Dundas (1742-1811) [NG], who later delayed abolition, defended Joseph Knight, an African slave, in the *Knight vs. Wedderburn* case in Scotland.

Manufacturing

Richard Arkwright (1755-1843), cotton manufacturer and son of the more famous inventor of the same name lived at Sutton Scarsdale Hall from 1824.

Black presence

Seven properties show some evidence of a black presence. There was a black servant named James Chapple at Kirby Hall in the 1670s. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire (1757-1806), who was mistress of Hardwick Old Hall and Chiswick House was sent an 11 year old black boy by George Hanger, but the duke didn't want her to keep him.³ William Murray (1705-1793), brought up his great-niece Dido Elizabeth Belle, whose mother was a slave, at Kenwood. Charles William Howard (1693-1722) [AE] had a black servant named Scipio Africanus who died in 1719. Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), who owned Ranger's House, had at least one, and quite possibly two black servants, one of whom was a talented trumpet player named Cato.

One more tenuous link is that Lady Anne Clifford (1590-1676), who became mistress of Houghton, had previously kept black servants with her previous husband, the earl of Dorset, at Knole.

Patronage

There was only one entry in this category: the Lowther family, who were connected to Marble Hill house established the town of Whitehaven, Cumbria, which became a key entrepot for the tobacco trade.

Conclusions

This highly random sample of properties captures a selection of landed estates and their owners. The extent of the associations with trading, legal practice and slave estate profits which permeates all of these properties is a powerful demonstration of the inescapable economic significance of the British Atlantic slave trade. It should be remembered that most of the family wealth in these cases was based on British land

³ See also Richard Hewlings, 'Who was Lord Burlington's black servant?', *Country Life* 198, January 8 2004, 64-5, and subsequent letters 'Standing in for a king', January 15, 40; 'Kent's revealing sketch', January 29, 50.

(with the exception of the banking families) and its rental income. Thus there is no comparable example of a house being built directly from slave-derived profits, such as the familiar example of Harewood House, Yorkshire. However, there are some strong links at the end of the survey period (Brodsworth, Northington Grange, Battle Abbey and Witley Court). Investment in the refurbishing or remodelling of these properties or the expansion of their associated estates could be investigated further. The same goes for Richard Aldworth Neville's lucrative post of Provost-Marshall of Jamaica from 1762. He inherited Audley End in 1797, becoming the second baron Braybrooke. He expanded the estate, while his son made considerable changes to the house.

The black presence in these houses could be expanded upon. While recorded as 'servants', it is unclear whether individuals were brought to the properties as enslaved persons.

Further Recommendations

This survey has at best scratched the surface and has often had to rely on secondary literature. It would be good to find some corroboration for the description of both Charles Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool (1792-1808) [OGH] and William Murray, Earl of Mansfield (1705-1792) [KEN] as 'West Indian proprietors' in the secondary literature. It is also possible that the role of naval commanders such as Francis Hosier of Ranger's House, who served in the Caribbean, should be further investigated. Most of the families mentioned here have papers in the archives that would be worth searching through.

2 Family Histories by Property

Appuldurcombe House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Worsley family, baronets, of Appuldurcombe
Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight
Chilton Candover, Hampshire (until 1747)

Anderson-Pelham family, Earls of Yarborough
Brocklesby, Lincolnshire
Sunninghill, Berkshire
Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight
Grimsby, Lincolnshire
Immingham, Lincolnshire
Westminster, Middlesex
Conisbrough, Yorkshire
Wakefield, Yorkshire

Sir Richard Worsley (c.1589-1621), son of Thomas Worsley (d.1604), and his wife Barbara, daughter of William St John of Farley, Hampshire.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: c.1610, Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Neville of Billinbeare, Berkshire, and his wife Anne Killingrew.

Sir Henry Worsley (1612-1666), son of Richard Worsley (c.1589-1621) and his wife Frances Neville of Billinbeare, Berkshire.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 1634, Bridget (d.1676), daughter of Sir Henry Wallop (1531-1599) of Farleigh Wallop, near Basingstoke, Hampshire. They had 1. Robert (1643-1676); 2. James (of Pilewell, d.1695).

Robert Worsley (1643-1676), son of Henry Worsley (1612-1666) and his wife Bridget Wallop (d.1676).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Mary (1649-1693), daughter of Hon. James Herbert of Tythrop, Kingsey, Buckinghamshire. They had: 1. Robert (1669-1747), 2. Henry (d.1740).

Robert Worsley (1669-1747), son of Robert Worsley (1643-1676) and his wife Mary Herbert (1649-1693).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 13 August

1690, Hon. Frances Thynne (d.1750), daughter of Thomas Thynne, first Viscount Weymouth of Longleat (1640-1714). One of their daughters married Lord Carteret. Their sons predeceased their father.

Sir James Worsley, (1672-1756), of Pilewell, son of Sir James Worsley (d.1695) of Pilewell, and his wife Mary Stuart; cousin of Robert Worsley (1669-1747).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 25 February 1714, Rachel, daughter of Thomas Merrick.

Sir Thomas Worsley, (1728-1768), son of Sir James Worsley of Pilewell (1672-1756) and his wife Rachel Merrick.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 4 March 1749, Elizabeth (1731-1800), daughter of John Boyle, fifth earl of Cork and Orrery (1702-1762). They had 1. Richard (1751-1806), 2. Henrietta Frances.

Sir Richard Worsley, (1751-1805), was born on 13 February 1751, the son of Sir Thomas Worsley, sixth baronet (1726-1768), of Appuldurcombe, Isle of Wight, and his wife, Elizabeth (1731-1800), daughter of John Boyle, fifth earl of Cork and Orrery (1702-1762) and Henrietta, his first wife.

Occupation: antiquary and politician.

Marriage and children: 20 September 1775, Seymour Dorothy, the younger daughter and coheir of Sir John Fleming, first baronet (d. 1763), of Brompton Park, Middlesex. They had a son, Robert Edwin (who died young), and a daughter.

Henrietta Anna Maria Charlotte Simpson, (1788-1813), daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson (1763-1850) and his wife Henrietta Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Worsley (1728-1768); niece of Sir Richard Worsley (1751-1805).

Marriage and children: 1806, the Hon. Charles Anderson-Pelham, (1781-1846)

later first earl of Yarborough, and Baron Worsley of Appuldurcombe. He was the son of Charles Anderson, first Baron Yarborough (1749-1823), and Sophia Aufrere (d.1786), daughter of George Aufrere (1715-1801). They had: Charles Anderson (1809-1862); Dudley Worlsey (1812-1851); and Charlotte V.A (d.1875).

Apsley House: Family

Principal landholdings

Bathurst family, Earls Bathurst
Cirencester, Gloucestershire
Oakley Park, Gloucestershire
Hothorpe, Northamptonshire

Wellesley family, Dukes of Wellington
Stratfield Saye, Hampshire
Standon, Hertfordshire
Hilborough, Norfolk
Cropredy, Oxfordshire

Henry Bathurst, second Earl Bathurst (1714–1794), was born on 20 May 1714, the second son of Allen Bathurst, first Earl Bathurst (1684–1775, son of Sir Benjamin Bathurst 1638–1704) and his wife, Catherine (*bap.* 1688, *d.* 1768), daughter of Sir Peter Apsley of Apsley, Sussex, and his wife, Catherine.

Occupation: lawyer, judge of Court of Common Pleas, Lord Chancellor.

Built Apsley House 1771–78.

Marriage and children:

1. 19 September 1754, married Anne James (*d.* 1758), widow of Charles Philipps. They had no children.

2. 14 June 1759, married Tryphena Scawen (1723–1807), daughter of Thomas Scawen of Carshalton, Surrey, and Maidwell, Northamptonshire, formerly MP for Surrey, and his wife, Tryphena Russell. They had four daughters and two sons, including Henry Bathurst (1762–1834), politician.

Henry Bathurst, third Earl Bathurst (1762–1834), was born on 22 May 1762, the second of six children of Henry Bathurst, second Earl Bathurst (1714–1794), lord chancellor, and his second wife, Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen of Maidwell, Northamptonshire

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 1 April 1789, Georgina Lennox (*d.* 1841), daughter of Lord George Henry Lennox (1738–1805) and sister of Charles, fourth duke of Richmond. They had five sons, one of whom died in infancy, and four daughters.

Richard Wellesley [*formerly Wesley*], Marquess Wellesley (1760–1842), the eldest of the six sons (one of whom died in infancy) and one daughter of Garret Wesley (1735–1781), who was created earl of Mornington in October 1760, and Anne (1742–1831), eldest daughter of Arthur Hill of Belvoir, co. Down, first Viscount Dungannon (*d.* 1771).

Occupation: Governor-general of Bengal.

Bought Apsley House in 1805.

Marriage and children:

1. 29 November 1794, Hyacinthe Gabrielle (1760?–1816), purported daughter of Pierre Roland of Paris. They had five children.

2. 29 October 1825, Marianne Paterson (*d.* 1853), *née* Caton, widow of Robert Paterson, a Baltimore merchant. They had no children.

Arthur Wellesley [*formerly Wesley*], first duke of Wellington (1769–1852) was the third surviving son of Garret Wesley, first earl of Mornington (1735–1781), and his wife, Anne (1742–1831), eldest daughter of Arthur Hill, first Viscount Dungannon.

Occupation: army officer and prime minister

Bought Apsley House from his brother Richard in 1817.

Marriage and children: 10 April 1806, married Catherine Pakenham, daughter of Edward Michael Pakenham, second baron Longford (1743–1792). They had:

1. Arthur (b. 1807), 2. Charles (b. 1808).

Audley End: Family

Principal landholdings:

Howard family, Earls of Suffolk and Berkshire
Charlton, Wiltshire
Elford, Staffordshire
Castle Rising, Norfolk

Griffin family of Braybrooke Castle
Braybrooke Castle, Northamptonshire

Neville family, Barons Braybrooke
Billingbear, Berkshire
Frogmore, Berkshire
Hinton Pippard, Berkshire
Hurst, Berkshire
Ruscombe, Berkshire
Stanlake Park, Berkshire
Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire
Warfield, Berkshire
Wargrave, Berkshire
Great Chishall, Cambridgeshire
Little Chishall, Cambridgeshire
Audley End, Essex
Brook Walden, Essex
Chipping Walden, Essex
Chrishall, Essex
Saffron Walden, Essex
Walden Abbey, Essex
Ellisfield, Hampshire
Farleigh Wallop, Hampshire
West Somerton, Norfolk
Winterton, Norfolk
Braybrooke, Northamptonshire
Chillingham, Northumberland
Shiplake, Oxfordshire
Harting, Sussex
Uppark, Sussex
Lund, Yorkshire

Built 1603-1616 by:

Thomas Howard, first earl of Suffolk (1561–1626), was born on 24 August 1561, the elder son of Thomas Howard, fourth duke of Norfolk (1538–1572), and his second wife, Margaret Dudley, Lady Dudley (1540–1564), daughter and heir of Thomas Audley, Baron Audley of Walden.

Occupation: naval officer and administrator. Lord Treasurer from 1614 to 1618.

Marriage and children:

1. 1577, stepsister Mary Dacre (1563–1578), second of the three daughters and coheirs of Elizabeth Leybourne, the duke's third wife, and her previous husband Thomas, fourth Lord Dacre of Gilsland. No issue.

2. c. 1583, Katherine (c. 1564–1638), widow of Richard Rich and eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Knyvett of Charlton, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir James Stumpe of Bromham. They had at least seven sons, including the politician, Edward Howard and four daughters.

Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk (1584–1640), was the eldest son of Thomas Howard, first earl of Suffolk (1561–1626), and his second wife, Katherine Howard, countess of Suffolk (b. in or after 1564, d. 1638); she was the daughter of Sir Henry Knyvet and widow of Richard Rich (d. in or before 1581).

Occupation: courtier and politician.

He was unable to maintain his father's massive home at Audley End, so he retired to another family estate at Lulworth Castle, Dorset. He was forced to sell land worth more than £36,000 to stave off ruin.

Marriage and children: 1. 1612, Lady Elizabeth Home (c. 1599–1633), a daughter of George Home, earl of Dunbar (1572–1611). They had 1. James (1619–1689); 2. Thomas (1621–c. 1682); 3. George (1626–1691); 4. Henry (1627–1709).

James Howard, third earl of Suffolk (1619–1689), the eldest son of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk (1584–1640), and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Home (1599/1600–1633).

Occupation: nobleman.

In 1666 he agreed to sell his vast palace at Audley End to Charles II for £50,000, while retaining the bulk of the estate, and in March 1667 was himself appointed keeper of the king's new house.

Marriage and children:

1. 1 December 1640, Lady Susanna Rich, daughter of Henry Rich, first earl of Holland (1590–1649), and his wife, Isabella

Cope; they had one daughter, Essex.

2. 19 February 1651, he married Barbara (1622-1681), widow of Richard Wenman and daughter of Sir Edward Villiers (c.1585-1626), with whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth (b. 1656).

3. 10 June 1682 he married the twenty-two-year-old Lady Anne (1660-1720), daughter of Robert Montagu, third earl of Manchester (1634-1683) and his wife, Anne Yelverton. There were no children from this marriage.

George Howard, fourth earl of Suffolk (1626-1691), the third son of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk (1584-1640), and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Home (1599/1600-1633).

Occupation: courtier to the Duke of York.

Marriage and children:

1. Catharine, daughter of John Alleyne (b. c.1605) of Moggerhanger, Blunham, Bedfordshire.

2. c.1686, Anne (d.1710), widow of James Cowper (d.1683) and daughter of John Wroth of Loughton, Essex. No surviving male issue.

Henry Howard, fifth earl of Suffolk (1627-1709), the fourth son of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk (1584-1640), and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Home (1599/1600-1633).

Occupation: nobleman.

Audley End was returned to the Howards in 1701.

Marriage and children:

1. Mary (d.1682), daughter of Andrew Stewart, third baron Castle Stuart (d. 1650). They had: 1. Henry (1670-1718); 2. Edward (1672-1731); 3. Charles (1675-1733).

2. 22 November 1691, Mary (1650-1721), widow of Sir John Maynard, daughter of Rev. Ambrose Upton, canon of Christ Church, Oxford. No issue.

Henry Howard, sixth earl of Suffolk (1670-1718), was the first son of Henry Howard, fifth earl of Suffolk (1627-1709), and his wife Mary Stewart (d.1682).

Occupation: First Commissioner of Trade and Plantations; Lord Lieutenant of

Essex.

Marriage and children: He married Penelope O'Brien (d.1715), daughter of Henry O'Brien, sixth earl of Thomond (1621-1690) and they had 1. Henry (d.1692); 2. Charles William (1693-1722).

Charles William Howard, seventh Earl of Suffolk, (1693-1722) was the son of Henry Howard, sixth earl of Suffolk (1670-1718) and his wife Penelope O'Brien (d.1715).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 9 July 1715, Arabella (d.1722), daughter of Sir Samuel Astry of Henbury, Gloucestershire. No issue.

Edward Howard, eighth Earl of Suffolk (1672-1731) was the third son of Henry Howard, fifth earl of Suffolk (1627-1709), and his wife Mary Stewart (d.1682).

Occupation: poet.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Charles Howard, ninth earl of Suffolk, (1675-1733) was the third son of Henry Howard, fifth earl of Suffolk (1627-1709), and his wife Mary Stewart (d.1682).

Occupation: army officer, courtier, politician.

Marriage and children: 2 March 1706, Henrietta Hobart, (1688-1767) daughter of Sir Henry Hobart (1658-1698) of Blickling Hall, Norfolk. (mistress to George II). They had Henry (1706-1745). She left him in 1717 and they formally separated in 1728. She married George Berkeley in 1735.

Henry Howard, tenth Earl of Suffolk, (1706-1745) was the son of Charles Howard, ninth earl of Suffolk (1675-1733) and his wife Henrietta Hobart (1688-1767).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 13 May 1735, Sarah (1714-1776), daughter of Thomas Inwen of St. Saviour's Southwark, politician and a wealthy brewer. No issue.

Elizabeth, Lady Portsmouth (1691-

1762), was the granddaughter of Lady Essex Howard (1641-1705, daughter of James Howard and his wife Susannah Rich, see above). She was the daughter of James, 2nd Baron Griffin of Braybrooke (1667-1715) and his wife Anne Rainsford (1688-1707).

She bought Audley End in 1757.

Marriage and children: 1. Henry Neville Grey (d.1740). No issue.

2. John Wallop (1690-1762), Viscount Lymington in 1741, created Earl of Portsmouth 1743. No issue.

John Griffin Whitwell, fourth Lord Howard de Walden and first Lord Braybrooke (1719-1797), was the nephew of Elizabeth, Lady Portsmouth (1691-1762), and the great-grandson of Lady Essex Howard (1641-1705). He was the son of William Whitwell of Oundle, Northamptonshire and his wife Anne Griffin (Lady Portsmouth's sister, d.1770).

Occupation: soldier, politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 1749, Anna Maria Schultz (d. 1764) of Sion Hill, Middlesex. No issue.

2. 1765, Katherine Clayton. No issue.

Richard Aldworth Nevile (Griffin from 1797), second Lord Braybrooke (1750-1825), was the cousin of John Griffin Whitwell (1719-1797), and the son of Richard Nevile Aldworth (1717-1793) and his wife Maddelena, daughter of Francis Calandrini, Cyndic of Geneva.

Occupation: Lord Lieutenant and Vice Admiral of Essex; Provost- Marshal of Jamaica.

Marriage and children: 1780, he married Catherine (1761-1796), daughter of George Grenville(1712-1770), sister of Sir George Nugent-Temple Grenville, first Marquess of Buckingham and Stowe (1753-1815). They had 8 children, including Richard (1783-1858) and George (1789-1854).

Richard Nevile, third Lord Braybrooke (1783-1858), was the son of Richard Aldworth Nevile (1750-1825) and his wife Catherine Grenville (1761-1796).

Occupation: politician, antiquarian.

Marriage and children: 13 May 1819, Lady Jane Cornwallis (d.1856), daughter of 2nd Marquess Cornwallis. They had 1. Richard, fourth Baron Braybrooke (1820-1861); 2. Charles, fifth Baron Braybrooke (1823-1902); 3. Henry (1825-1854), died at Inkerman; 4. Latimer, sixth Baron Braybrooke (1827-1904); 5. Grey (1830-1854), died at Balaclava.

Battle Abbey: Family

Principal landholdings:

Browne family, Viscounts Montague: Battle Abbey

Battle Abbey, Sussex
Cowdray Park, Sussex
Midhurst, Sussex
Homewood, Surrey

Webster family, baronets, of Battle Abbey

Battle Abbey, Sussex
Copthall, Waltham, Essex
Combe, Hampshire
Bodiam Castle, Sussex
Robertsbridge Abbey, Sussex

Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montagu (1528–1592), was the eldest of seven sons of Sir Anthony Browne (c.1500–1548), courtier, of Cowdray Park, Sussex, and his first wife, Alice (d. 1540), daughter of Sir John Gage (1479–1556), military administrator and courtier, of Firle, Sussex, and his wife, Philippa.
Occupation: nobleman, politician and courtier.

Marriage and children:

1. c.1546 Jane (1532–1552), daughter of Robert Radcliffe, first earl of Sussex (1483–1542), and his second wife, Margaret. They had: 1. Anthony (1552–1592), 2. Mary (d. 1607).
2. 1556, Magdalen (1538–1608) daughter of William Dacre, third Baron Dacre of Gilsland (1500–1563), and his wife, Elizabeth. The couple had five sons and three daughters.

Anthony Maria Browne, second Viscount Montagu (1574–1629), son of Anthony Browne (1552–1592) and his wife Mary Dormer; grandson of Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montagu (1528–1592).

Occupation: landowner, politician.

Marriage and children: 3 February 1591, Jane (d. 1651), daughter of Thomas Sackville, first earl of Dorset (1536–1608).

Francis Browne, third Viscount Montagu (1610–1682), son of Anthony Maria Browne (1574–1629), and his wife Mary Dormer.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 6 July 1637, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Somerset, first Marquess of Worcester (1577–1646).

Francis Browne, fourth Viscount Montagu (d. 1708), son of Francis Browne (1610–1682) and his wife Elizabeth Somerset.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: before 1690, Mary (d.1744), widow of Richard Molyneux, and daughter of William Herbery, first Marquess of Powis. No surviving issue.

Henry Browne, fifth Viscount Montagu (c.1641–1717), son of Francis Browne (1610–1682) and his wife Elizabeth Somerset.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: before 1685, Barbara (d.1723), daughter of Thomas Walsingham of Little Chesterford, Essex.

Anthony Browne (1686–1767), sixth Viscount Montagu, son of Henry Browne (c.1641–1717) and his wife Barbara Walsingham (d. 1723).
Sold Battle Abbey in 1719.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 28 July 1720, Barbara, daughter of Sir John Webb of Odstock, Wiltshire and Hatherop, Gloucestershire.

Sir Thomas Webster, first baronet (1676–1751), son of Sir Godfrey Webster (c.1648–1720) and his wife Abigail (1651–c.1704), daughter and coheir of the merchant adventurer Thomas Jordan of Stratford-at-Bow and The Mere in Staffordshire.

Occupation: merchant, politician.

In 1721 he bought the Battle Abbey estate.

Marriage and children:

1701 married Jane (bap. 1682, d. 1760), daughter of Edward Cheeke, citizen and soap maker of London, and of Sandford Orcas in Somerset.

Sir Whistler Webster, second baronet (1709–1779), the son of Sir Thomas Webster and his wife, Jane (*bap.* 1682, *d.* 1760), daughter of Edward Cheeke, citizen and soap maker of London, and of Sandford Orcas in Somerset.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 1766, Martha Nairn (1730–1810), daughter of the dean of Battle, some twenty-one years his junior. No issue.

He died childless on 22 September 1779, and the survival of his widow for over thirty years was to blight the family and the estate. The baronetcy passed to his brother Godfrey Webster of Nelves (1695–1780), who enjoyed his inheritance for less than six months; on Godfrey's death the title passed to the eldest son (also Godfrey) of his marriage to Elizabeth Gilbert.

Sir Godfrey Webster, fourth baronet (*bap.* 1749, *d.* 1800), son of Godfrey Webster of Nelves and his wife Elizabeth Gilbert. Nephew to Sir Whistler Webster.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 27 June 1786, Elizabeth Vassall (c.1771–1845), the only child of Richard Vassall (1732–1795) and Mary (c.1750–1835), daughter of Thomas Clarke of New York. They divorced 4 July 1797. [m., 2nd Henry Richard Fox third Baron Holland of Holland and third Baron Holland of Foxley (1773–1840), politician and man of letters, 6 July 1797]

Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, fifth baronet (1789–1836), son of Sir Godfrey Webster (1749–1800) and his wife Elizabeth Vassall (1771–1845).

Occupation: landowner.

In 1835 he resorted to selling the Battle Abbey muniments (subsequently acquired by the Huntington Library, San Marino) to raise £300, and at his death a year later was found to have disposed of all his own property and to have exchanged his life interest in the estate for an annuity which died with him.

Marriage and children: 22 August 1814, Charlotte (1791–1867), daughter of Robert Adamson of Westmeath and Hill

St., St. George, Hanover Square. They had four children.

Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, sixth baronet (1815–1853?), eldest son of Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster (1789–1836) and his wife Charlotte Adamson (1791–1867).

Occupation: naval officer

Marriage and children: 1851, Sarah Joanna (1807–1889), widow of Hon. Charles Ashburnham and daughter of William Murray of St. James, Jamaica. No issue.

Bayham Old Abbey: Family

Principal Landholdings:

Pratt Family, Marquesses Camden

Bayham Abbey, Kent

Brenchley, Kent

Lamberhurst, Kent

Speldhurst, Kent

St Pancras, Middlesex

Chastleton, Oxfordshire

Frant, Sussex

Wadhurst, Sussex

St Michael, Barbados

Brecon, Brecknockshire

Browne family (see Battle Abbey)

until 1714, when Bayham was sold to Sir John Pratt:

Sir John Pratt, (1657–1725), was born in Oxford, the son of Richard Pratt (1629–1692) and his first wife, Elizabeth Skaye (d. before 1662).

Occupation: judge, politician, Lord Chief Justice.

Marriage and children:

1. 17 November 1683, Elizabeth (d. 1705), daughter and coheir of Henry Gregory, rector of Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire. They had five sons and four daughters.

2. Elizabeth (d. 1728), daughter of Hugh Wilson, vicar of Trefeglwys, Monmouthshire, and canon of Bangor. They had four sons, Thomas, William, Robert and Charles (1st Earl Camden, 1714–1794), and four daughters.

John Pratt, (c.1685–1770), fourth son of Sir John Pratt (1657–1725) and his first wife, Elizabeth Gregory (d.1705).

Occupation: landowner, politician.

Marriage and children:

1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys (1652–1709) of Brecknock Priory. They had a daughter (d.1807) and a son, John (1714–1797).

2. 10 April 1725, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Tracy, of Coscomb,

Gloucestershire. They had a son, Robert (1726–1775).

John Pratt (1714–1797), son of John Pratt and his first wife Elizabeth Jeffreys.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: No issue.

Thomas Pratt (d.1805), eldest son of Sir John Pratt and his second wife Elizabeth (d. 1728), daughter of Hugh Wilson, vicar of Trefeglwys, Monmouthshire, and canon of Bangor.

Occupation: Keeper of the Treasury Papers.

Marriage and children: succeeded by his nephew John Jeffreys Pratt.

John Jeffreys Pratt, first Marquess Camden (1759–1840), the eldest child and only son of Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden (1714–1794), politician and judge, of Camden Place, Chislehurst, Kent, and Elizabeth (d. 1779), daughter and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys (1683–1747) of Brecon Priory, Brecknockshire.

Occupation: politician, MP for Bath

Principal landholdings: Camden succeeded his uncle Thomas Pratt to the family estate of Bayham Abbey, on the Kent and Sussex border, in 1805, and this became his principal residence.

Marriage and children: 31 December 1785, Frances (1766–1829), daughter and heir of William Molesworth of Wembury, Devon, and Anne Elizabeth Smith. They had: Frances Anne (1787–1822), Georgiana Elizabeth, Caroline (d.1827) and George Charles (1799–1866).

Belsay Hall: Family

Principal landholdings:

Middleton family, baronets, of Belsay Castle
Belsay Castle, Northumberland

Thomas Middleton (d.1651), son of Robert Middleton of Belsay Castle, and his second wife Mabell, daughter of John Ogle, of Ogle Castle, Northumberland.

Marriage and children: had a son, Charles (d. 1628).

Robert Middleton (d.1656), son of Charles Middleton (d.1628), and grandson of Thomas Middleton (1621-1651).

Marriage and children: died without issue.

Sir William Middleton (1625-1690), created baronet in 1662, third son of Ralph Middleton of Trewick, Northumberland, and his wife Isabel, daughter of Ambrose Fenwick of West Maften. He was the cousin of Robert Middleton (d.1656).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. Mary (d.1667), d. of Sir Thomas Wentworth. They had 5 children, all died unmarried.
2. Elizabeth (d.1680), d. of John Mundy of Markeaton, Derbyshire. They had 4 daughters and two sons: 1. William, 2. John (1678-1717).

Sir John Middleton, second baronet (1678-1717), second son of Sir William Middleton (d.1690) and his second wife Elizabeth Mundy (d.1680).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 15 June 1699, Frances (1675-1712), daughter of John Lambert (d.1702) of Carlton, Craven, Yorkshire. They had 4 sons and 4 daughters, including: 1. William

(c.1700-1757), 2. John Lambert (1705-1768), 3. Thomas, Elizabeth.

Sir William Middleton, third baronet (c.1700-1757), eldest son of Sir John Middleton (1678-1717) and his wife Frances Lambert.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: Anne, d. of William Ettrick of Silkworth, co. Durham. No issue.

Sir John Lambert Middleton, (1705-1768), fourth baronet, son of Sir John Middleton (1678-1717) and his wife Frances Lambert.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1737 Anne (1709-1762), d. of Sir Nathaniel Hodges, widow of Warner Perkins. They had: 1. William, 2. John, of Bickington, Devon, Elizabeth, Frances.

Sir William Middleton, fifth baronet (1738-1795), eldest son of Sir John Lambert Middleton (1705-1768) and his wife Anne Hodges (d.1762).

Occupation: army officer, politician.

Marriage and children: 20 April 1774 Jane (d.1794), d. of Lawrence Monck of Caenby, Lincolnshire. They had: 1. William Lawrence (d.1789), 2. Thomas Ogle (d.1784), 3. Charles Miles Lambert, Isabella Cecilia Viviana (d. 1869).

Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, sixth baronet, (1779-1867), son of Sir William Middleton, fifth baronet (1738-1795) and his wife Jane Monck (d.1794).

Occupation: MP for Northumberland.

Marriage and children:

1. 11 September 1804, Louisa Lucy (d.1824), d. of Sir George Cooke, of Wheatley, Yorkshire. They had Arthur Edward.
2. 26 July 1831, Mary Elizabeth (d.1851), d. of Charles Bennet, 1st Earl Tankerville (1743-1822).

Bessie Surtees House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Scott family, Earls of Eldon
Encombe, Dorset
Eldon, Durham
Shirley, Surrey

Milbank House (44 Sandhill)

William Hall (1568-1631).

Occupation: merchant, Mayor of Newcastle.

Marriage and children: He and his wife Jane (1577-1613) had a son, Alexander, and five daughters, including Barbara. *Bought Milbank House from Francis Anderson in 1605.*

Sir Lionel Madison, son of Henry Madison (1574-1634), mayor of Newcastle and his wife Elizabeth (1574-1653), daughter of Alderman Robert Barker.

Occupation: knighted by Charles I in 1633.

Marriage and children: Madison married one of William Hall's daughters. *Occupied the house in 1641, and again in 1645.*

Sir Alexander Hall, son of William Hall (1568-1631) and his wife Jane (1577-1613).

Sheffield Calverly

Marriage and children: Barbara Hall, daughter of William Hall (1568-1631). [She married 2nd Ralph Grey, draper, sheriff 1628-9, both d.1666]. They had 1. William, 2. Jane.

William Calverly

Leased 44 Sandhill to Sir Lionel Madison for one year in 1645.

Thomas Bewick (d.1710)

Occupation: merchant

Landholdings: bought messuages from Ralph Grey and his wife Barbara in 1665.

Marriage and children:

1.1642, Jane, daughter of Sheffield Calverly and his wife Barbara Hall.

2. Elinor. They had 1. Philadelphia (d.1737)

Utrick Whitfield (d.1747), son of Utrick Whitfield, of Whitfield, Northumberland.

Occupation: member of Boothman's Company.

Marriage and children: c.1718, Philadelphia, (d.1737) daughter of Thomas Bewick (d.1710).

In 1741 he sold 44 Sandhill, which by then incorporated Sandhill Coffee House to Robert Carrick.

Robert Carrick

Bought 44 Sandhills in 1741. He re-fronted the house in brick. Sandhill Coffee house closed c.1757.

Surtees House (41 Sandhill)

Ralph Cock (d.1611)

Bought 41 Sandhill from Richard Hodgson, Mayor of Newcastle in 1581.

Marriage and children: Barbara. They had William and Ralph.

Ralph Cock, son of Ralph Cock (d.1611) and his wife Barbara.

Occupation: merchant. Mayor of Newcastle, 1699. Governor of Merchant Adventurers Company.

Marriage and children: daughter Ann.

Samuel Cock

Landholdings: buys from Ralph Cock in 1649, for use of Thomas and Ann Davison.

Thomas Davison

Marriage and children: 1657, Ann d. of Ralph Cock. They had a son, Timothy.

Timothy Davison, (d.1695), son of Thomas Davison and Ann Cock.

Thomas Davison (d. 1758), son of Timothy Davison.

Thomas Davison (d.1765), nephew to Thomas Davison (d.1758).

Morton Davison, (d 1774), brother to Thomas Davison (d.1765).

Marriage and children: Dorothy Younghusband (1734-1777).

Snow Clayton

Acquired the house in 1770 from Morton Davison. Let it to Aubone Surtees.

Aubone Surtees (1711-1800), third son of Edward Surtees of Woodhead and Hedley, and his wife Frances, d. of William Aubone, Alderman of Newcastle .

Occupation: banker, alderman.

Lived in the house since 1754. Estates at Woodhead and Hedley.

Marriage and children: 1748 Elizabeth, d. of John Stephenson, of Knaresdale Hall. They had: 1. William (1750-1832), 2. Aubone (1752-1827), 3. Edward (b.1753), 4. Matthew (d.1827), 5. John (b.1757), Elizabeth (d.1831), Frances (d. 1830).

John Scott, first earl of Eldon (1751–1838), was born on 4 June 1751 in Love Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, the third son and eighth of thirteen children of William Scott (1696/7–1776), a ‘hoastman’ or coal factor, and his second wife, Jane (c.1709–1800), the daughter of Henry Atkinson of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Occupation: Lord Chancellor.

Marriage and children: 19 November 1772, Elizabeth (1754–1831), the sixteen-year-old daughter of a fellow townsman, Aubone Surtees, a wealthy banker. They had two sons, one, William Henry, died on 6 July 1832.

NRA

Eleanor Waterwood *was the next tenant. She opened ‘Nellie’s Coffee House’ 1774-1781.*

Isabell Webb

Ran ‘Bella’s Coffee House’ 1781-1794.

Isabella Wilson ran Coffee House by 1801.

Nathaniel Clayton son of Snow Clayton, *inherited the property. It remained in the Clayton family until 1848.*

Bolsover Castle: Family

Principal landholdings:

Cavendish-Bentinck family, Dukes of Portland
Bulstrode, Buckinghamshire
Rudheath, Cheshire
Hesket, Cumberland
Bolsover, Derbyshire
Titchfield, Hampshire
Theobalds, Hertfordshire
Cawktwell, Lincolnshire
Soho, Middlesex
St Marylebone, Middlesex
Terrington St Clement, Norfolk
Bothal, Northumberland
Hepple, Northumberland
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
Welbeck, Nottinghamshire
Blore, Staffordshire
Aldrington, Sussex
Hovingham, Yorkshire
Cessnock, Ayrshire
Dean, Ayrshire
Fullarton, Ayrshire
Kilmarnock, Ayrshire
Langwell, Caithness-shire
Balcomie, Fife

Gilbert Talbot, seventh earl of Shrewsbury (1552–1616), the second son of George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury (c.1522–1590), politician, and Lady Gertrude Manners (d. 1566/7), daughter of Thomas Manners, first earl of Rutland.

Occupation: landowner

Marriage and children: 9 February 1568, Mary Cavendish (1557–1632).

Sir Charles Cavendish (1553–1617), son of Sir William Cavendish (1508–1557) and his wife Elizabeth Hardwick (1527–1608).

Marriage and children:

1. not known.
2. Catherine (1570–1629), daughter of Cuthbert, Baron Ogle, of Ogle Castle, Northumberland.

William Cavendish, first duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (bap. 1593, d. 1676), eldest son of Sir Charles Cavendish and his second wife, Catherine (1570–

1629), daughter of Cuthbert, Baron Ogle, of Ogle Castle, Northumberland.

Occupation: writer, patron, and royalist army officer, politician.

Marriage and children: 24 October 1618, Elizabeth Howard (1599–1643), only daughter of William Bassett of Blore in Staffordshire and his wife, Judith Austin, and widow of Henry Howard (d. 1616), third son of the earl of Suffolk. They had: 1. Jane (1622–1669). 2. Charles (1626?–1659), 3. Elizabeth (1627?–1663), 4. Henry (1630–1691).

Henry Cavendish, second duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (1630–1691), the fourth but second surviving son of William Cavendish, first duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (bap. 1593, d. 1676), and his first wife, Elizabeth (d. 1643), daughter of William Bassett of Blore, Staffordshire, and widow of Henry Howard.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: May 1653 Frances (1629/30–1695), eldest daughter of William Pierrepont (1608–1678) and his wife, Elizabeth Harris. They had: Henry, Lord Ogle (1663–1680), and five daughters.

Lady Margaret Cavendish, the third surviving and favourite daughter of Henry Cavendish (1630–1691) and his wife Frances Pierrepont (1629/30–1695).

Inherited her father's estate in 1691.

Marriage and children: February 1690, John Holles, fourth earl of Clare (1662–1711), landowner and politician. (NRA) They had: Henrietta (1694–1755).

Henrietta Cavendish Harley [née Holles], countess of Oxford and Mortimer (1694–1755), was the only child of John Holles, duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (1662–1711), and his wife, Lady Margaret Cavendish (1661–1716).

Occupation: patron of architecture.

Marriage and children: 31 August 1713, Edward Harley (1689–1741), son of the Tory first minister Robert Harley, first

earl of Oxford and Mortimer (1661–1724). They had Margaret (1715–1785).

Margaret Cavendish Bentinck, [née Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley], duchess of Portland (1715–1785), was the only surviving child of Edward Harley, later second earl of Oxford (1689–1741), and his wife, Henrietta Cavendish Harley (1694–1755).

Occupation: collector of art and natural history specimens and patron of arts and sciences.

Marriage and children: 11 June 1734, William Bentinck, second duke of Portland, courtier and landowner (1709–1762), son of Henry Bentinck, first duke of Portland (1682–1726). They had 1. Elizabeth (1735–1825), 2. Henrietta (1737–1827), 3. William Henry (1738–1809), 4. Edward Charles (1744–1819).

William Henry Cavendish

Cavendish-Bentinck, third duke of Portland (1738–1809), the eldest son of William Bentinck, second duke of Portland (1709–1762) and his wife, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley (1715–1785).

Occupation: prime minister

Marriage and children: 8 November 1766, Lady Dorothy Cavendish (1750–1794), the only daughter of William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire, and his wife, Charlotte Boyle, Baroness Clifford. They had four sons and two daughters. 1. William Henry (1768–1854), 2. William Henry (1774–1839), 3. William Charles Augustus (1780–1826), 4. Frederick (1781–1828).

William Henry Cavendish Bentinck

Scott, (1768–1854), eldest son of William Henry Cavendish Cavendish-Bentinck (1738–1809) and his wife Lady Dorothy Cavendish (1750–1794).

Occupation: landowner

Marriage and children: 4 August 1795, Henrietta (d.1844), daughter of General John Scott of Balcomie, nr. Crail, Fife. They had 1. William Henry (1796–1824), 2. William John (1800–1879), 3. George Frederick (1802–1848), 4. Henry William (1804–1870), and four daughters.

Brodsworth Hall: Family

Principal landholdings:

Thellusson family of Brodsworth Hall

Brodsworth Hall, Yorkshire

Brixton, Surrey

Stockwell, Surrey

Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire

Adwick le Street, Yorkshire

Amotherby, Yorkshire

Woodlands, Yorkshire

Quinnish, Argyllshire

Thellusson family, Barons Rendlesham

Aldenham, Hertfordshire

Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire

Campsea Ash, Suffolk

Las Cuevas, Grenada

Rendlesham, Suffolk

Wantisden, Suffolk

Peter Thellusson, (1737–1797), the third son of Isaac de Thellusson (1690–1755), banker in Paris and minister of Geneva at the court of France (1730–44), and his wife, Sarah, daughter of Abraham Le Boulenger, of Leiden.

Occupation: merchant

Marriage and children: 6 January 1761, Ann, (d.1805) second daughter of Matthew Woodford of Southampton, and sister of an MP; they had three sons: 1. Peter Isaac (1761–1808), 2. George Woodford (1764–1811), 3. Charles (1770–1815), and three daughters.

Peter Isaac Thellusson, first Baron Rendelsham (1761–1808), eldest son of Peter Thellusson (1737–97) and his wife Ann Woodford (d.1805).

Occupation: politician, Director of the Bank of England (1787–1806).

Marriage and children: 14 June 1783, Elizabeth Eleanor (1761–1809), daughter of John Cornwall of Hendon, a Russia merchant. They had Peter Henry (b.1784, died in infancy), and John (1785–1832).

Charles Thellusson (1770–1815), third son of Peter Thellusson (1737–97) and his wife Ann Woodford (d.1805).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1795, Sabine (1775–1814), daughter of Abraham

Robarts (1745–1816). They had 4 sons and 2 daughters. 1. Edward Abraham (1799–1800), 2. Alexander (1800–1820), 3. Thomas Robarts (1801–1869), 4. Charles (1797–1856).

Charles Thellusson (1797–1856), youngest son of Charles Thellusson (1770–1815) and his wife Sabine Robarts (1775–1814).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1820, Mary Grant (1798–1884). They had 5 sons. 1. Alexander Dalton (b.1824), 2. Frederick George (1825–1896), 3. Seymour Stuart (1827–1868), 4. Ernest (1830–1893), 5. Charles Sabine Augustus (1822–1885).

Burton Agnes Manor House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Wickham-Boynton family of Burton Agnes
Burton Agnes, Yorkshire

Sir Henry Griffith (d. 1620).

Built Burton Agnes Hall between 1598-1610.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Elizabeth Throckmorton of Loughton (d.1610?)

They had:

Henry (d.1654) 2. Frances(d.1634).

Sir Henry Griffith (1603-1644), son of Sir Henry Griffith (d.1620) and his wife Elizabeth Throckmorton.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Mary (b.1603), daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby of Risley, Derbyshire. They had a son, Henry.

Sir Henry Griffith (d.1654), son of Sir Henry Griffith (1603-1644) and his wife Mary Willoughby.

Marriage and children: Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Wortley (1591-1652). No surviving male issue.

Sir Matthew Boynton of Barnston, (1591-1647) first baronet, son of Sir Francis Boynton (d.1617) and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir Christopher Place of Halnaby.

Occupation: politician, Parliamentarian in Civil War.

Marriage and children:

1. 1614, Frances, (d.1634), daughter of Sir Henry Griffith(d.1620) and his wife Elizabeth Throckmorton (d.1610?). They had: 1. Francis (d.1695), 2. Matthew, amongst others.

2. Katherine, (d.1666), daughter of Thomas Fairfax, Viscount Fairfax (1574-1636), of Emley and widow of Robert Stapleton of Wighill. No surviving issue.

Sir Francis Boynton, second baronet, (c.1618-1695) son of Sir Matthew Boynton (1591-1647) and his first wife Frances Griffith (d.1634).

Occupation: army officer.

Marriage and children: 7 March 1637, Constance (d.1692), daughter of William Fiennes, first Viscount Saye and Sele (1582-1662). They had: 1. William (d.1689), 2. Henry (1646-1719).

Sir Griffith Boynton, third baronet (1664-1731), son of William Boynton (d.1689) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Bernard of Kingston-upon-Hull.

Marriage and children:

1. 1712, Adriana (1655-1724), daughter of John Sykes of Dort, merchant.

2. 7 November 1728, Rebecca (d.1732), daughter of John White (1634-1713) of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, politician.

Sir Francis Boynton, fourth baronet (1677-1739), son of Rev. Henry Boynton, Rector of Barmston (1646-1719) and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Alexander Amcots of Durham.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 8 April 1703, Frances (1677-1720), daughter of James Heblethwayte, granddaughter and sole heiress of Sir William Cobb of Otteringham. They had, amongst others: 1. Griffith (1712-1761), 2. Francis.

Sir Griffith Boynton, fifth baronet (1712- 1761), son of Sir Francis Boynton (1677-1739) and his wife Frances Heblethwayte (d.1720).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 5 April 1742, Anne (d.1745), daughter of Thomas White of Tuxford and Wallingwells, Nottinghamshire. They had one son: Griffith (1745-1778).

Sir Griffith Boynton, sixth baronet (1745-1778), son of Sir Griffith Boynton (1712-1761) and his wife Anne White (d.1745).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 9 May 1762, Charlotte (d.1767), daughter of Francis Topham (c.1713-1770), of York.

2. 1 August 1768, Mary (d. 1815), daughter of James Hebblethwayte of Norton and Bridlington, East Riding, Yorkshire. They had: 1. Griffith (1769-1801), 2. Francis (1777-1832), 3. Henry (1778-1854).

Sir Griffith Boynton, seventh baronet (1769-1801), eldest son of Sir Griffith Boynton (1745-1778) and his second wife Mary Hebblethwayte (d.1815).

Occupation: recluse.

Marriage and children: 30 July 1790, Anna Maria (1763-1853), daughter of Captain Richard Parkhurst. No issue.

Sir Francis Boynton, eighth baronet (1777-1832), second son of Sir Griffith Boynton (1745-1778) and his second wife Mary Hebblethwayte (d.1815).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 10 June 1815, Sally Bucktrout (d.1877), of St Paul's, Covent Garden. No issue.

Sir Henry Boynton, ninth baronet (1778-1854), third son of Sir Griffith Boynton (1745-1778) and his second wife Mary Hebblethwayte (d.1815).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1 January 1810, Mary (d.1877), daughter of Captain Gray. They had four sons: 1. Henry (1811-1869), 2. Griffith (1815-1898), 3. Charles (1825-1907), 4. George Hebblethwaite Luton (1828-1888).

Other:

Robert Isaac Wilberforce, (1802-1857), the fourth child and second son of William Wilberforce (1759-1833) and his wife, Barbara Ann (1777-1847), eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner of Elmden Hall, Coventry.

Marriage and children:

1. June 1832, Agnes Wrangham (d.1834), the daughter of the archdeacon of Cleveland. They had William (b.1833), and Edward (b.1834).

2. April 1837 Jane Legard, a Yorkshire cousin of Agnes.

In August 1840, the family moved to Yorkshire, Wilberforce securing the living of *Burton Agnes*, near Beverley, through an exchange sanctioned by the lord chancellor.

Chiswick House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Boyle family, Earls of Burlington and Cork
Lismore, County Waterford
Dungarvan, County Waterford
Youghal, County Cork

Cavendish family, Dukes of Devonshire

Latimer, Buckinghamshire
Carlisle, Cumberland
Castle Sowerby, Cumberland
Penrith, Cumberland
Ashford, Derbyshire
Baslow, Derbyshire
Birchover, Derbyshire
Buxton, Derbyshire
Chatsworth, Derbyshire
Hardwick, Derbyshire
Hartington, Derbyshire
High Peak, Derbyshire
Monsall Dale, Derbyshire
Pentrich, Derbyshire
Shottle, Derbyshire
Staveley, Derbyshire
Winster, Derbyshire
Sawtry, Huntingdonshire
Brindle, Lancashire
Cartmel Fell, Lancashire
Holker, Lancashire
Inskip, Lancashire
Muchland, Lancashire
Barrowby, Lincolnshire
London
Chiswick, Middlesex
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire
Long Sutton, Somerset
Pitney, Somerset
Wearne, Somerset
Ecton, Staffordshire
Whiston, Staffordshire
Compton Place, Sussex
Eastbourne, Sussex
Polegate, Sussex
Wilmington, Sussex
Appletreewick, Yorkshire
Baldersby, Yorkshire
Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire
Dore, Yorkshire
Keighley, Yorkshire
Londesborough, Yorkshire
Market Weighton, Yorkshire
Skipton, Yorkshire

Staincliffe, Yorkshire
Wetherby, Yorkshire
Youghal, County Cork
Dungarvan, County Waterford
Lismore, County Waterford

Richard Boyle, first earl of Burlington and second earl of Cork (1612–1698), the second child but eldest surviving son of

Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork (1566–1643), and his wife, Catherine Fenton (c.1588–1630), daughter of Sir Geoffrey Fenton (c.1539–1608).

Occupation: royalist army officer and politician.

Marriage and children: 3 July 1634, Elizabeth Clifford (1613–1691), daughter of Henry Clifford, fifth earl of Cumberland (1592–1643). They had 1. Charles, Viscount Dungarvan and Lord Clifford (1639–1694).

Charles Boyle, second earl of Burlington and third earl of Cork (d. 1704), son of Charles, Viscount Dungarvan and Lord Clifford (1639–1694) and his wife Jane (1637–1679), daughter of William Seymour, Duke of Somerset (1587–1660).

Occupation: politician and courtier.

Marriage and children: 26 January 1688, Juliana (1672–1750), daughter and heir to Henry Noel of North Luffenham, Rutland, second son of Sir Baptist Noel, third Viscount Campden (1612–1682). They had a son, Richard (1694–1753) and three daughters.

Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington and fourth earl of Cork (1694–1753), the only son of Charles Boyle, second earl of Burlington and third earl of Cork (d. 1704), and Juliana (1672–1750), daughter and heir to Henry Noel, second son of the fourth Viscount Campden.

Occupation: architect, collector, and patron of the arts.

Marriage and children: 21 March 1721, Dorothy Savile (1699–1758), lady of the bedchamber to Queen Caroline, eldest daughter and coheir of William Savile, second marquess of Halifax (1665–1700),

and Mary, daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Winchilsea. They had three daughters: Dorothy (1724–1742), Juliana (1727–1731); and Charlotte (1731–1754).

William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire (bap. 1720, d. 1764), the eldest of the four sons of William Cavendish, third duke of Devonshire (1698–1755), politician and landowner, and his wife, Catherine (c.1700–1777), the eldest daughter of John Hoskins, of Oxted, Surrey, steward to the duke of Bedford.

Occupation: prime minister

Marriage and children: 27 March 1748, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Boyle, Baroness Clifford of Londesborough (1731–1754), the third yet only surviving daughter of Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington (1694–1753), and his wife, Dorothy Savile (1699–1758). They had four children: 1. William, later fifth duke of Devonshire (1748–1811); 2. Dorothy (1750–1794); 3. Richard (1752–1781); 4. George (1754–1834).

William Cavendish, fifth duke of Devonshire (1748–1811), the eldest of the four children of William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire (bap. 1720, d. 1764), politician, and his wife, Charlotte Elizabeth Boyle, Baroness Clifford (1731–1754), daughter and heir of Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington.

Occupation: nobleman.

Marriage and children:

1. 7 June 1774, Lady Georgiana (1757–1806), eldest daughter of John, first Earl Spencer (1734–1783). They had three children: Georgiana (1783–1858), Harriet (1785–1862) and William George Spencer Cavendish, the future sixth duke (1790–1858).

2. 19 October 1809, Lady Elizabeth Christiana Foster, daughter of Frederick Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry (1730–1803), and estranged wife of John Thomas Foster MP. They had already had two illegitimate children: Caroline St Jules (1785–1862) and Augustus William James Clifford (1788–1877).

William George Spencer Cavendish, sixth duke of Devonshire (1790–1858), only son and youngest of three children of

William Cavendish, fifth duke of Devonshire (1748–1811), and

Georgiana Cavendish (1757–1806), elder daughter of John Spencer, first Earl Spencer.

Occupation: whig grandee and connoisseur of the arts.

Marriage and children: Never married.

Other:

Charles James Fox, (1749–1806), politician, the second son of Henry Fox, later first Baron Holland (1705–1774), politician, and Lady (Georgiana) Caroline Lennox, *suo jure* Baroness Holland of Holland (1723–1774), daughter of the second duke of Richmond. *In December 1805, just before the 'ministry of all the talents' took office, Fox began to exhibit the symptoms of serious illness. It was described as 'a dropsical complaint' (Mitchell, Charles James Fox, 236); his legs and abdomen began to be distended with water. On 7 August 1806 he underwent the first of a series of tappings to remove the water but these painful operations were only palliatives. He died at 5.45 p.m. on 13 September 1806 at Chiswick House, west of London, which the duke of Devonshire had loaned him for the period of his illness.*

De Grey Mausoleum and Wrest Park: Family

Principal landholdings:

Grey family, Earls of Kent

Wrest Park, Bedfordshire

Blunham, Bedfordshire

Clophill, Bedfordshire

Harrold, Bedfordshire

Silsoe, Bedfordshire

Colchester, Essex

Fordham, Essex

Shenfield, Essex

Longhope, Gloucestershire

Eccleswall, Herefordshire

Goodrich, Herefordshire

Burbage, Leicestershire

Sketchley, Leicestershire

Worksop, Nottinghamshire

Crudwell, Wiltshire

Sheffield, Yorkshire

Ruthin, Denbighshire

Yorke family, Earls of Hardwicke

Wimpole, Cambridgeshire

Arrington, Cambridgeshire

Haddenham, Cambridgeshire

Steeple Morden, Cambridgeshire

Shingay, Cambridgeshire

Topsham, Devon

Great Bardfield, Essex

Hardwicke, Gloucestershire

Haresfield, Gloucestershire

Aspenden, Hertfordshire

Ridge, Hertfordshire

Tyttenhanger, Hertfordshire

Reigate, Surrey

De Grey family, Barons Lucas

Wrest Park, Bedfordshire

Blunham, Bedfordshire

Clophill, Bedfordshire

Harrold, Bedfordshire

Silsoe, Bedfordshire

West Woodyates, Dorset

Colchester, Essex

Fordham, Essex

Shenfield, Essex

Longhope, Gloucestershire

Goodrich, Herefordshire

Burbage, Leicestershire

Sketchley, Leicestershire

Worksop, Nottinghamshire

Crudwell, Wiltshire

Clifton, Yorkshire

Craven, Yorkshire

Sheffield, Yorkshire

Ruthin, Denbighshire

Henry Grey, tenth earl of Kent (*bap.* 1594, *d.* 1651), the eldest son of Anthony Grey (1557–1643), rector of Aston Flamville, Leicestershire, and his wife Magdalene Purefoy (1579–1653), daughter of William Purefoy of Caldecote, Warwickshire. His father succeeded to the earldom of Kent in 1639, on the death without surviving male issue of the eighth earl, a distant cousin.

Occupation: Parliamentarian, nobleman.

Marriage and children:

1. 14 October 1641, Mary (1609–1644), daughter of Sir William Courten (c.1568–1636). They had a son, Henry, who predeceased the earl.

2. 1 August 1644, Amabella (1607–1698), daughter of Sir Anthony Benn (1570–1618), recorder of London and widow of Anthony Fane, younger son of Francis, first earl of Westmorland. They had three children: Anthony (1645–1702), Henry, who died young; and Elizabeth.

Anthony Grey, eleventh earl of Kent (1645–1702), son of Henry Grey, tenth earl of Kent (*bap.* 1594, *d.* 1651), and his wife Amabella Benn (1607–1698).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 2 March 1663, Mary, *suo jure* Baroness Lucas of Crudwell (*d.* 1703), daughter of John Lucas, first Baron Lucas of Shenfield (1606–1671). Their only son was Henry (1671–1740).

Henry Grey, duke of Kent (*bap.* 1671, *d.* 1740), the only son and heir of Anthony Grey, eleventh earl of Kent (1645–1702), and Mary, *suo jure* Baroness Lucas of Crudwell (*d.* 1702).

Occupation: courtier and politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 16 April 1695, Jemima (*d.* 1728), daughter of Thomas Crew, second Baron Crew of Sterne, and his second wife,

Anne, née Armine (Airmyn). They had seven daughters and four sons.

2.24 March 1729, Sophia (d. 1748), daughter of Hans Willem Bentinck, first earl of Portland (1649-1709), and Jane, née Temple.

With no surviving male children, in May 1740 Kent was created Marquess Grey with the intention that the title should pass to his eldest granddaughter, Jemima Campbell.

Jemima Yorke [née Campbell], *suo jure* Marchioness Grey (1722–1797), the second child of John Campbell, Lord Glenorchy, later third earl of Breadalbane and Holland (bap. 1696, d. 1782), and his wife, Amabel (1698–1727), daughter of Henry Grey, duke of Kent (bap. 1671, d. 1740), and his first wife, Jemima, née Crew.

Occupation: letter writer.

Marriage and children: 22 May 1740, Philip Yorke (1720–1790), eldest son of Philip Yorke, baron and later first earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor (1690-1764). They had two daughters, Amabel (d.1833) and Mary Jemima (d.1830).

Amabel Hume-Campbell, [née Yorke] Countess De Grey and Baroness Lucas (1750-1833).

Marriage and children: 16 July 1772, Alexander Hume-Campbell (d.1781), Viscount Polwarth, son of the third Earl of Marchmont. No issue.

Thomas Philip de Grey, [formerly Thomas Philip Robinson; Thomas Philip Weddell], second Earl De Grey, third Baron Grantham and fifth Baron Lucas (1781-1859), was the elder son of Thomas Robinson, second Baron Grantham (1738-1786), and his wife, Mary Jemima Grey (1757–1830), second daughter of Philip Yorke, second earl of Hardwicke.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 20 July 1805, Lady Henrietta Frances Cole (d.1845), daughter of the first Earl of Enniskillen.

They had: 1. Frederick William (1810-1831), 2. Anne Florence (d.1880), 3. Mary Gertrude (d.1892).

Anne Florence, Countess Cowper (née de Grey) (1806-1880) co-heiress and eldest daughter of Thomas, earl de Grey
Occupation: society hostess
Marriage and children: m. George Augustus Frederick Cowper, sixth Earl Cowper (1806–1856); two sons and four daughters, heir was eldest son Francis Thomas. Cowper seat was Panshanger, Hertfordshire

Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, seventh Earl Cowper (1834–1905),

Occupation: politician and landowner.

Inherited Panshanger in 1856, Bocket Hall in 1869, Wrest Park in 1880
one of the wealthiest landowners in England with four country houses and a town house in St James's Square

Marriage and children: 25 October 1870 Katrine Cecilia (1845–1913), eldest daughter of William Compton, fourth marquess of Northampton, and Eliza, third daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot. No children. Estate divided, bulk eventually going to niece Ettie Desborough; Wrest to nephew Auberon Herbert.

Auberon Thomas [Bron] Herbert, eighth Baron Lucas of Crudwell and fifth Lord Dingwall (1876–1916), second son of the Hon. Auberon Edward William Molyneux Herbert (1838–1906) and Lady Florence Amabell (d. 1886), sister of Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, seventh and last Earl Cowper.

Occupation: politician and airman. Made Wrest into WWI hospital, killed in active flying service

Marriage and children: none.

Only surviving sibling, the Hon. Nan Ino Herbert, succeeded to his titles at his death and sold Wrest Park.

Derwentcote Steel Furnace Owners

Ralph Reed, (d.1720).

Occupation: Alderman.

Marriage and children: Isabel Thomlinson, the sister of William Thomlinson, Ralph Reed's business partner.

In 1721, Isabel Reed sold her late husband's share of Derwentcote to the Thomlinsons for £3,000.

William Thomlinson (active 1733), brother to Isabel.

Richard Thomlinson (active 1733), son of William Thomlinson.

In 1733, the Thomlinsons sold the lease to a partnership of:

Cuthbert Smith (d. c 1745?)

Thomas Vasse (d.1745)

Ralph Harle (d.1746)

George Blenkinsopp (d. c 1745?)

James Moncaster (active 1734), joined this group in 1734.

Joshua Cotton (1694–1753), son of William Cotton (1648/9–1703) and his wife

Anna Cotton [*née* Westby] (d. 1721), of Ravenfield.

Occupation: Newcastle ironmaster.

Joshua Copley (active 1748), was to 'shew the premises for sale' with Joshua Cotton in 1748.

John Hodgson of the Close, Newcastle (active 1753), was operating the Furnace by 1753. He went bankrupt in 1782.

Gabriel Hall (d.1767), sadler of Newcastle, left 1/5th share in Derwentcote in his will. He was in partnership with John Hodgson and others.

Richard Chambers (active 1784) and **David Landell** (active 1784) controlled Derwentcote in 1784.

Isaac Cookson (1745–1831), eldest son of John Cookson (1712/13?–1783), and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Lutwidge of Whitehaven.

Occupation: merchant, glass and iron manufacturer, mine owner, and banker. Ran Derwentcote 1794-1797.

Ruben Richley (active 1803) was at Derwentcote 1788-1789 and 1802-1803.

John Armstrong (active 1816) ran Derwentcote 1811-1816.

Great Yarmouth Row Houses Families

Row III, Nos. 6-8

A large house in the North West corner of Row III, belonged in the 17th century to the England family:

George England (1679–1725), son of George England.

Occupation: MP for Great Yarmouth.

Marriage and children: Alice, daughter of John Jermy, esq. of Bayfield. They had four sons and one daughter, including George, born in January 1707.

In 1720, the house passed from the Englands to Nathaniel Symonds.

Nathaniel Symonds (d.1756)

Occupation: woollen draper

Marriage and children: Elizabeth

Symonds conveyed it to the Rev. Richard Gay Lucas.

Rev. Richard Gay Lucas (d.1771), son of John Lucas (1652-1696), merchant of Norwich, and his wife Anne Gay, daughter of John Gay, Mayor of Norwich.

Occupation: clergyman.

Marriage and children: Mary, daughter of Captain John Black of Norwich. They had a son, Gibson.

Gibson Gay Lucas (1732-1790), the son of Richard Gay Lucas (d.1771), and his wife Mary Black.

Purchased the Filby estate.

Marriage and children: He had at least three sons, Charles (1765-1831), Gibson (1766-1846) and Richard (1770-1848).

Charles Lucas (1765-1831), the son of Gibson Gay Lucas (1732-1790).

Occupation: Lieutenant-Colonel of the Cambridgeshire Militia; High Sherriff of Norfolk in 1811.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Rev. Gibson Lucas (1766-1846), the second son of Gibson Gay Lucas (1732-1790).

Occupation: Rector of Filby and Stokesby.

Marriage and children: Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. B.W. Salmon.

Old Merchant's House: No.8, Row II7, South Quay

Henry Lombe, Esq. (1690-1730)

Occupation: Mayor of Great Yarmouth in 1725.

Died of smallpox in 1730. Left the house to his brother Samuel.

Thomas Lombe Esq. (1726-1785), son of Henry Lombe.

Occupation: merchant at Rotterdam.

Samuel Lombe, brother to Henry Lombe (1690-1730).

Marriage and children: His only child, Elizabeth Martha, married John Rising.

The house then passed to James Bellford, who sold the adjoining public house to John Day of Norwich, brewer.

Hardwick Old Hall: Family

Principal landholdings:

Cavendish family, Dukes of Devonshire

Latimer, Buckinghamshire

Carlisle, Cumberland

Castle Sowerby, Cumberland

Penrith, Cumberland

Ashford, Derbyshire

Baslow, Derbyshire

Birchover, Derbyshire

Buxton, Derbyshire

Chatsworth, Derbyshire

Hardwick, Derbyshire

Hartington, Derbyshire

High Peak, Derbyshire

Monsall Dale, Derbyshire

Pentrich, Derbyshire

Shottle, Derbyshire

Staveley, Derbyshire

Winster, Derbyshire

Sawtry, Huntingdonshire

Brindle, Lancashire

Cartmel Fell, Lancashire

Holker, Lancashire

Inskip, Lancashire

Muchland, Lancashire

Barrowby, Lincolnshire

London

Chiswick, Middlesex

Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire

Long Sutton, Somerset

Pitney, Somerset

Wearne, Somerset

Ecton, Staffordshire

Whiston, Staffordshire

Compton Place, Sussex

Eastbourne, Sussex

Polegate, Sussex

Wilmington, Sussex

Appletreewick, Yorkshire

Baldersby, Yorkshire

Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire

Dore, Yorkshire

Keighley, Yorkshire

Londesborough, Yorkshire

Market Weighton, Yorkshire

Skipton, Yorkshire

Staincliffe, Yorkshire

Wetherby, Yorkshire

Youghal, County Cork

Dungarvan, County Waterford

Lismore, County Waterford

Elizabeth Talbot [*née* Hardwick *called* Bess of Hardwick], countess of Shrewsbury (1527?–1608), was one of four daughters and one son born to John Hardwick (c.1487–1528) of Hardwick, Derbyshire, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leake of Hasland, in the same county.

Occupation: noblewoman.

Marriage and children:

1. 28 May 1543, Robert Barlow (or Barley) (d.1544). of Barlow, Derbyshire. No issue.

2. 20 August 1547, Sir William Cavendish (1508–1557). They had eight children between 1548 and 1557, six of whom survived into adulthood. There were three sons: 1. Henry. 2. William (1551–1626), 3. Charles.

3. 1557-8, Sir William St Loe (c.1520–1565?).

4. 1 November 1567, George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury (c.1522–1590).

William Cavendish, first earl of Devonshire (1552–1626), the second son of Sir William Cavendish (1508–1557), of Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbyshire (c.1487-1528).

Occupation: nobleman.

Marriage and children:

1. 21 March 1581, Anne (d.) daughter of Henry Keighley, of Keighley, Yorkshire. They had: 1. William (1590-1628), 2. Frances.

2. 1619, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Boughton, of Causton, Warwickshire, widow of Sir Richard Wortley. They had a son, John.

William Cavendish, second earl of Devonshire (1590–1628), son of William Cavendish, first earl of Devonshire (1551–1626), and his first wife, Anne Keighley.

Occupation: nobleman.

Marriage and children: 10 April 1608, Christian (1595–1675), daughter of Edward, first Lord Bruce of Kinloss (1548-1611). They had: 1. William, 2. Charles, 3. Anne.

William Cavendish, third earl of Devonshire (1617–1684), was the eldest son of Sir William Cavendish, second earl of Devonshire (1590–1628), and his wife, Christian (1595–1675), daughter of Edward, first Lord Bruce of Kinloss.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 4 March 1639, Lady Elizabeth Cecil (1620–1689), second daughter of William Cecil, second earl of Salisbury (1591–1668). They had a daughter, Anne, and a son, William.

William Cavendish, first duke of Devonshire (1641–1707), the son of William Cavendish, third earl of Devonshire (1617–1684) and his wife Lady Elizabeth Cecil (1620–1689), second daughter of William Cecil, second earl of Salisbury.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 26 October 1662, Mary (1646–1710), second daughter of James Butler, first duke of Ormonde. They had: 1. William (1672–1729), 2. Henry (1673–1700), 3. James (d. 1751) and Elizabeth.

William Cavendish, second duke of Devonshire (1672–1729), was the eldest son of William Cavendish, first duke of Devonshire (1641–1707) and his wife Mary Butler (1646–1710).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 21 June 1688, Rachel (d. 1725), daughter of William, Lord Russell (1639–1683). They had: 1. William, 2. James (d. 1741), 3. Charles.

William Cavendish, third duke of Devonshire (1698–1755), was the eldest son of William Cavendish, second duke of Devonshire (1672–1729) and his wife Rachel Russell (d. 1725).

Occupation: politician and landowner.

Marriage and children: 27 March 1718, Catherine (c. 1700–1777), the eldest daughter of John Hoskins, of Oxted, Surrey, steward to the duke of Bedford. They had three daughters and four sons: 1. William (1720–1764), 2. George Augustus (d. 1794), 3. Frederick (1729–1803), 4. John (b. 1734).

William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire (bap. 1720, d. 1764), the eldest of the four sons of William Cavendish, third duke of Devonshire (1698–1755), and his wife, Catherine Hoskins (c. 1700–1777).

Occupation: prime minister.

Marriage and children: 27 March, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Boyle, Baroness Clifford of Londesborough (1731–1754), the third yet only surviving daughter of Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington (1694–1753), and his wife, Dorothy Savile (1699–1758). They had four children: 1. William (1748–1811); 2. Dorothy (1750–1794); 3. Richard (1752–1781); 4. George (1754–1834).

William Cavendish, fifth duke of Devonshire (1748–1811), the eldest of the four children of William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire (bap. 1720, d. 1764), politician, and his wife, Charlotte Elizabeth Boyle, Baroness Clifford (1731–1754), daughter and heir of Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington.

Occupation: nobleman.

Marriage and children:

1. 7 June 1774 Lady Georgiana (d. 1806), eldest daughter of John, first Earl Spencer (1734–1783). They had three children: Georgiana (1783–1858), Harriet (1785–1862) and William George Spencer Cavendish, the future sixth duke (1790–1858).

2. 19 October 1809 Lady Elizabeth Christiana Foster, daughter of Frederick Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry (1730–1803), and estranged wife of John Thomas Foster MP; two illegitimate children: Caroline St Jules (1785–1862) and Augustus William James Clifford (1788–1877).

William George Spencer Cavendish, sixth duke of Devonshire (1790–1858), only son and youngest of three children of William Cavendish, fifth duke of Devonshire (1748–1811), and Georgiana Cavendish (1757–1806), elder daughter of John Spencer, first Earl Spencer.

Occupation: whig grandee and connoisseur of the arts.

Marriage and children: Never married.

Hill Hall: Family

Principal landholdings:

Smith, later Bowyer-Smijth family, of Hill Hall
Hill Hall, Essex
Theydon Mount, Essex
Mounthall, Essex
Attleborough, Norfolk

Sir Thomas Smith, (1513–1577), the second son of John Smith (d. 1557), a small-scale sheep farmer, and Anne Charnock (d. 1547), of Lancashire origins.
Occupation: scholar, diplomat, and political theorist.

Marriage and children:

1. 15 April 1548, Elizabeth Carkeke (1529–1553), the daughter of a London printer. No issue.
2. 23 July 1554, Philippa (1522–1578), daughter of Henry Wilford, a London merchant, and widow of Sir John Hampden, an Essex gentleman (d. 1553). No issue.

George Smith (d. 1584), the son of John Smith (d. 1557), a small-scale sheep farmer, and Anne Charnock (d. 1547), of Lancashire origins.

Marriage and children: Isabella (d. 1584). They had five sons, including William (d. 1626).

Sir William Smith (1550–1626), the son of George Smith (d. 1584), and his wife Isabella (d. 1584).

Occupation: army officer.

Marriage and children: 1590, Bridget, daughter of Thomas Fleetwood, of The Vache, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire. They had: 1. William, 2. Thomas, 3. Elizabeth, 4. Bridget (d. 1663).

Sir William Smith (d. 1631), the eldest son of Sir William Smith (d. 1626) and his wife Bridget Fleetwood.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 9 April 1627, Helen (d. 1629), daughter of Edward, first Viscount Conway (c. 1578–1631). They had a son, Edward (1630–1652).

2. 1631, Anne (d. 1675), daughter of Edward Croft. No issue.

Sir Edward Smith (1630–1652), son of Sir William Smith (d. 1631) and his first wife Helen Conway.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Sir Thomas Smith (1602–1668) the second son of Sir William Smith (d. 1626) and his wife Bridget Fleetwood.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 1632, Joan (d. 1658), daughter of Sir Edward Altham of Mark Hall, Latton, Essex. They had: 1. Edward (1637–1713), 2. Charles (d. 1678), 3. William (b. 1639), 4. James (1640–1711), 5. John, 6. Altham, and four daughters.
2. 1664, Beatrice (d. 1668), daughter of Sir Francis Annesley, Viscount Valentia (1586–1660), and widow of Sir John Lloyd of Woking and also of James Zouche of Woking (d. 1643). No issue.

Sir Edward Smyth (1637–1713), eldest son of Sir Thomas Smith (d. 1668), and his wife Johan Altham (d. 1658).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 6 May 1674, Jane (1653–1720), sister of Sir Peter Vandeput and daughter of Peter Vandeput (1611–1668) of St. Margaret Pattens, London, merchant and his wife Jane Hoste. They had a son, Edward.

Sir Edward Smyth (1686–1744), son of Sir Edward Smyth (1637–1713), and his wife Jane Vandeput (d. 1720).

Marriage and children:

1. 16 January 1710, Anne (d. 1719), daughter of Sir Charles Hedges of Compton Bassett, Wiltshire. They had, amongst others: 1. Edward (1710–1760), 2. Charles (1711–1773), 3. William (d. 1777).
2. Elizabeth (d. 1748), daughter of John Wood of London. No issue.

Sir Edward Smyth (1710–1760), first son of Sir Edward Smyth (1686–1744) and his wife Anne Hedges (d. 1719).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 11 June 1747, Elizabeth Mayse (1716-1770), illegitimate daughter of Joseph Johnson (1682-1743) of Milton Bryant, Bedfordshire.

Sir Charles Smyth (1711-1773), second son of Sir Edward Smyth (1686-1744) and his wife Anne Hedges (d.1719).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 11 August 1760, Elizabeth (d.1776), daughter of John Burgess of London. They had a daughter, Ann.

Sir William Smyth (c.1719-1777), youngest son of Sir Edward Smyth (1686-1744) and his wife Anne Hedges (d.1719).

Occupation: Rector of Theydon Mount and Stapleford Tawney.

Marriage and children: Abigail (1716-1787), daughter of Andrew Wood, of Shrewsbury. They had: 1. William (1746-1823), 2. Charles (1752-1792), 3. Richard (1756-1811), and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Sir William Smyth (1746-1823), eldest son of Sir William Smith (d.1777) and his wife Abigail Wood (d.1787).

Occupation: army officer

Marriage and children: 22 March 1779, Anne (d.1815), daughter of John Windham of Waghon, Yorkshire, and Camberwell Surrey. They had: 1. William (1780-1802), 2. Thomas (1781-1833), 3. John (1782-1838), 4. Edward (1785-1850).

Sir Thomas Smyth (1781-1833), eldest son of Sir William Smyth (1746-1823) and his wife Anne Windham (d.1815).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Sir John Smyth (1782-1838), second son of Sir William Smyth (1746-1823) and his wife Anne Windham (d.1815).

Occupation: naval commander.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Sir Edward Bowyer-Smith (1785-1850), third son of Sir William Smyth (1746-1823) and his wife Anne Windham (d.1815).

Occupation: Vicar of Camberwell, Surrey; sometime chaplain to George IV; Rector of Stapleton Tawney and Theydon Mount.

Marriage and children: 29 May 1813, Letitia Cicely (1786-1868), daughter of John Weyland (1744-1825) of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire and Woodrising Hall, Norfolk. They had two sons and four daughters.

Houghton House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Herbert family, Earls of Pembroke

Wilton, Wiltshire
Chalbury, Dorset
Shaftesbury, Dorset
London
Abdon, Shropshire
Diddlebury, Shropshire
Chedzoy, Somerset
Dunster, Somerset
Alvediston, Wiltshire
Broad Chalke, Wiltshire
Fovant, Wiltshire
Grovely Wood, Wiltshire
Wylle, Wiltshire
Cardiff, Glamorgan
Cowbridge, Glamorgan
Kenfig, Glamorgan
Caerleon, Monmouthshire
Newport, Monmouthshire
Dublin, County Dublin

Brudenell-Bruce family, Marquesses of Ailesbury

Savernake Forest, Wiltshire
Amptill, Bedfordshire
Houghton Hall, Bedfordshire
Shalbourne, Berkshire
Deeping Fen, Lincolnshire
Muchelney, Somerset
Pilton, Somerset
East Sheen, Surrey
Tottenham House, Wiltshire
Jervaulx Abbey, Yorkshire
East Witton Without, Yorkshire
West Tanfield, Yorkshire

Russell family, Dukes of Bedford

Amptill, Bedfordshire
Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire
Oakley, Bedfordshire
Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire
Chenies, Buckinghamshire
Dry Drayton, Cambridgeshire
Shingay, Cambridgeshire
Thorney, Cambridgeshire
Calstock, Cornwall
Stoke Climsland, Cornwall
Plymstock, Devon
Tavistock, Devon
Kingston Russell, Dorset

Maiden Newton, Dorset
Swyre, Dorset
Micheldever, Hampshire
Stratton, Hampshire
Hitchin, Hertfordshire
Sibson cum Stibbington, Huntingdonshire
Beckenham, Kent
Rotherhithe, Surrey
Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire
Bloomsbury, Middlesex
Covent Garden, Middlesex
Streatham, Surrey
Tooting, Surrey
Wandsworth, Surrey
Helgay, Norfolk
Southrey, Norfolk
Thornhaugh, Northamptonshire
Wansford, Northamptonshire
Easton Bavents, Suffolk
Cheam, Surrey
Ewell, Surrey
Hadnock, Monmouthshire

Mary Herbert [*née* Sidney], countess of Pembroke (1561–1621), the third daughter of Sir Henry Sidney (1529–1586) and Lady Mary Sidney (1530x35–1586), who was the daughter of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and his wife, Jane.

Occupation: writer and literary patron.

Marriage and children: 21 April 1577, Henry Herbert, second earl of Pembroke (b. in or after 1538, d. 1601). They had: 1. William (1580–1630), 2. Katherine (1581–1584), 3. Anne (1583–c.1605); and 4. Philip (1584–1650).

William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke (1580–1630), first son of Henry Herbert, second earl of Pembroke (d. 1601), and his third wife, Mary Herbert, *née* Sidney (1561–1621).

Occupation: courtier and politician.

Marriage and children: 4 November 1604, Mary, daughter of Gilbert Talbot, the seventh Earl of Shrewsbury (1552–1616). No surviving issue.

Philip Herbert, first earl of Montgomery and fourth earl of Pembroke (1584–1650), the younger son of Henry Herbert,

second earl of Pembroke (d. 1601), and his third wife, Mary Herbert, née Sidney (1561–1621).

Occupation: courtier and politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 27 November 1604, Susan (d. 1629), daughter of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford (1550–1604). They had: 1. Charles (1619–1635), 2. Philip (1621–1669), 3. Anna Sophia.

2. 1 June 1630, Anne Dowager Countess of Dorset (1590–1676), daughter of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland (1558–1605). No surviving issue.

In 1613, the Honour of Ampthill was leased to Lord Bruce.

Robert Bruce, second earl of Elgin and first earl of Ailesbury (bap. 1626, d. 1685), the only son of Thomas Bruce, first earl of Elgin (1599–1663), and his wife, Anne (c.1605–1627), daughter of Sir Robert Chichester of Raleigh, Devon.

Occupation: nobleman, politician.

Marriage and children: 16 February 1646, Lady Diana Grey (d. 1689), daughter of Henry Grey, first earl of Stamford (c.1599–1673). They had seventeen children, including Thomas (1656–1741).

Thomas Bruce, second earl of Ailesbury (1656–1741), the fifth but first surviving son of Robert Bruce, first earl of Ailesbury (bap. 1626, d. 1685), and his wife, Diana (d. 1689), daughter of Henry Grey, first earl of Stamford (c.1599–1673).

Occupation: nobleman and memoirist

Marriage and children:

1. 30 October 1676, Elizabeth Seymour (1656–1697), daughter of Henry Seymour, Lord Beauchamp (1626–1654), and sister and coheir of William Seymour, third duke of Somerset (d. 1671). They had: 1. Robert (b. 1679), 2. Charles (1682–1747), 3. Elizabeth (d. 1745).

2. 27 April 1700, Charlotte Jacqueline D'Argenteau, countess of Esneux (1679–1710), a Flemish heiress. They had a daughter, Marie Thérèse.

In 1730 the Earl of Ailesbury sold Houghton to the Duke of Bedford.

John Russell, fourth duke of Bedford (1710–1771), was the second son of Wriothesley Russell, second duke of Bedford (1680–1711), landowner, and his wife, Elizabeth (1681/2–1724), daughter and heir of John Howland of Streatham, Surrey, and Elizabeth Child.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 11 October 1731, Lady Diana Spencer (1710–1735), youngest daughter of Charles Spencer, third earl of Sunderland (1675–1722), politician, and Lady Anne Churchill (1683–1716), second daughter of the first duke of Marlborough.

Their only son died on the day of his birth, 11 November 1732.

2. 2 April 1737, Lady Gertrude Leveson-Gower (1718/19–1794), the eldest daughter of John Leveson-Gower, first Earl Gower (1694–1754), politician, and his first wife, Evelyn Pierrepont (1691–1727). They had Francis (1739–1767) and Caroline (1743–1811).

Francis Russell, fifth duke of Bedford (1765–1802), the eldest child of Francis Russell, Marquess of Tavistock (1739–1767), politician, and Lady Elizabeth Keppel (1739–1768), daughter of William Keppel, second earl of Albemarle (1702–1754).

Occupation: agriculturist and politician.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

John Russell, sixth duke of Bedford (1766–1839), son of Francis Russell, Marquess of Tavistock (1739–1767) and Lady Elizabeth Keppel (1739–1768).

Occupation: army officer, politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 21 March 1786, Georgiana Elizabeth (d. 1801), daughter of George Byng, fourth Viscount Torrington (1740–1812) and Lucy, daughter of John Boyle, fifth earl of Cork. They had Francis (1788–1861), George (1790–1846), John, Earl Russell, and others.

2. 23 June 1803, Georgiana (1781–1853), daughter of Alexander Gordon, fourth duke of Gordon (1743–1827). They had five sons.

Kenwood: Family

Principal landholdings:

Campbell family, Dukes of Argyll

Achalick, Argyllshire
Barbreck, Argyllshire
Campbeltown, Argyllshire
Craignure, Argyllshire
Glenure, Argyllshire
Inveraray, Argyllshire
Kintyre, Argyllshire
Lismore, Argyllshire
Mull, Argyllshire
Tiree, Argyllshire
Castle Campbell, Clackmannanshire
Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire
Rosneath, Dunbartonshire
Kinlochmoidart, Inverness-shire
Duddingston, Midlothian
Holyrood House, Midlothian
Whim, Peeblesshire
Whitton, Middlesex
Chirton, Northumberland
Adderbury, Oxfordshire

Crichton-Stuart family, Marquesses of Bute

Auchinleck, Ayrshire
Dumfries House, Ayrshire
Ochiltree, Ayrshire
Old Cumnock, Ayrshire
Arran, Buteshire
Bute, Buteshire
Cumbrae, Buteshire
Mountstuart, Buteshire
Rothesay, Buteshire
Clackmannan, Clackmannanshire
Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire
Falkland, Fife
Falkland Palace, Fife
Edinburgh, Midlothian
Pluscarden, Moray
Ardwell, Wigtownshire
Kirkcowan, Wigtownshire
Kirkinner, Wigtownshire
Mochrum, Wigtownshire
Sorbie, Wigtownshire
Aberdare, Glamorgan
Caerphilly Castle, Glamorgan
Caerphilly, Glamorgan
Cardiff Castle, Glamorgan
Cardiff, Glamorgan
Castell Coch, Glamorgan

Eglwysilan, Glamorgan
Llanblethian, Glamorgan
Llantrisant, Glamorgan
Machen, Monmouthshire
Newport, Monmouthshire
Trelegg, Monmouthshire
Usk, Monmouthshire
Wentlooge St Bride, Monmouthshire
Luton, Bedfordshire
Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire
Kirtling, Cambridgeshire
Axwell, Durham
Tanfield, Durham
Winlaton, Durham
Hertfordshire
London
Middlesex
Kirknewton, Northumberland
Adderbury, Oxfordshire
Worcestershire

Murray family, Earls of Mansfield

Alloa, Clackmannanshire
Sauchie, Clackmannanshire
Schaw Park, Clackmannanshire
Cockpool, Dumfriesshire
Comlongon, Dumfriesshire
Lochmaben, Dumfriesshire
Balvaird, Fife
Kippo, Fife
Arngask, Perthshire
Logiealmond, Perthshire
Lynedoch, Perthshire
Scone, Perthshire
Anderton, Cheshire
Bradbourne, Derbyshire
Gosfield, Essex
Hampstead, Middlesex
Highgate, Middlesex
Kenwood, Middlesex
Colston Bassett, Nottinghamshire

John Bill (1576-1630), of Shropshire.

Occupation: King's Printer

Built original house c.1616

Marriage and children: His son John (d.1680), followed him into the print trade.

William Bridges,

Occupation: Surveyor General of the Ordnance at the Tower of London

Lived at Kenwood 1694-1704

John Campbell, second duke of Argyll and duke of Greenwich (1680–1743), was the eldest son of Archibald Campbell, tenth earl and first duke of Argyll (1658–1703), and his wife, Elizabeth (d. 1735), eldest daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash (Tollemache) of Helmingham, Suffolk, and Elizabeth, countess of Dysart in her own right, and, by her second marriage, countess and later duchess of Lauderdale. **Occupation:** army officer and politician. **Marriage and children:** 6 June 1717, Jane (d. 1767), daughter of Thomas Warburton of Winnington, Cheshire. They had 5 daughters.

At Kenwood 1712–1715. In 1715, he conveyed it jointly to his brother, the Earl of Ilay, and James Stuart, Earl of Bute.

Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay (1682–1761), son of Archibald Campbell, tenth earl and first duke of Argyll (d. 1703), and his wife, Elizabeth (d. 1735), eldest daughter of Sir Lionel Talmash. **Occupation:** politician.

Marriage and children: 19 January 1713, Anne (d. 1723), daughter of Major Walter Whitfield, MP for Romney and Paymaster of Marines. No issue.

James Stuart (1690–1723), second Earl of Bute, son of Sir James Stuart, first Earl of Bute (1651–1710), and his first wife Agnes, daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh.

Marriage and children: February 1711, Anne Campbell (d. 1736), daughter of the first Duke of Argyll. They had: 1. John (d. 1792), 2. James (d. 1800).

George Middleton, (1692–1747), the fifth of the eighteen children of Dr George Middleton, principal of King's College, Aberdeen, and his wife, Janet Gordon of Seton, who died in 1753 at the age of 101.

Occupation: banker.

Marriage and children: 15 November 1712, Mary (d. 1764), daughter of John Campbell, a Scottish goldsmith banker in the Strand, London. They had two daughters, Elizabeth (d. 1746), who

married in 1731 Patrick Craufurd MP, of Auchenames, and Margaret, who married in 1768 John Dalrymple, fifth earl of Stair. Elizabeth had two sons, James and John.

John Stuart, third earl of Bute (1713–1792), the elder son of James, second earl of Bute (1689/90–1723), and his wife, Lady Anne Campbell (1692–1736), only daughter of Archibald, first duke of Argyll.

Occupation: prime minister.

Marriage and children: 24 August 1736, Mary (d. 1794), daughter of Edward Wortley-Montagu (1678–1761) of Wortley, Yorkshire, and great-granddaughter of the first Earl of Sandwich. They had: 1. John (1744–1814), 2. James (1747–1818), 3. Charles (1753–1801), 4. William (1755–1822), and four daughters.

William Murray, first earl of Mansfield (1705–1793), the fourth son among the fourteen children (six brothers and eight sisters) of David Murray, fifth Viscount Stormont (d. 1731), and Margery (d. 1746), only child of David Scott of Scotstarvet.

Occupation: judge and politician.

Marriage and children: 20 September 1738, Lady Elizabeth (Betty; *bap.* 1704, d. 1784), daughter of Daniel Finch, seventh earl of Winchilsea and second earl of Nottingham (1647–1736). No issue.

Sir John Lindsay (1737–1788), was the younger son of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelix, near Dorloch in Easter Ross, and Emilia, daughter of David Murray, fifth Viscount Stormont, and sister of William Murray, first earl of Mansfield.

Occupation: naval officer.

Marriage and children: 19 September 1768, Mary, daughter of Sir William Milner

His illegitimate daughter Dido Elizabeth Belle (c. 1763–1804), whose mother was a black slave captured from a Spanish ship, became a protégée of his uncle, William Murray.

Dido Elizabeth Belle [*married name* Davinier], (c. 1763–1804), protégée of the first earl of Mansfield, was the illegitimate

daughter of Sir John Lindsay (1737–1788), a captain in the Royal Navy. Her mother was a black slave of African origin, possibly called Belle, whom Lindsay had taken prisoner in a Spanish vessel in the West Indies and brought to England, where Dido was born.

Marriage and children: 5 December 1793, John Davinier. The couple had at least three sons: twins Charles and John, and William Thomas, who were baptized at St on 8 May 1795 and 26 January 1802 respectively.

David Murray, seventh Viscount Stormont and second earl of Mansfield (1727–1796), the eldest son of David, sixth Viscount Stormont (c. 1689–1748), and Anne (d. 1735), only surviving child of John Stewart of Invernytie in Perthshire. He was the nephew and ultimately the heir of William Murray, first earl of Mansfield.

Occupation: diplomatist and politician.

Marriage and children:

1. August 1759, Henrietta Frederica de Berargaard (1736/7–1766), daughter of Graf Heinrich von Büнау, an experienced diplomat and one of the Saxon ministers. They had two daughters.

2. 5 May 1776, Louisa Cathcart (1758?–1843), the third daughter of his fellow Scottish diplomat and nobleman Charles Schaw Cathcart, ninth Lord Cathcart (1721–1776). They had three daughters and four sons: David William (1777–1840), George (1780–1848), Charles (1781–1859) and Henry (1784–1860).

David William Murray, third earl of Mansfield (1777–1840), the son of David Murray (1727–1796), and his wife Louisa Cathcart (1758?–1843).

16 September 1797, Frederica (1774–1860), daughter of Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York (1719–1807). They had three sons: 1. William David (1806–1898), 2. Charles John (1810–1851), 3. David Henry (1811–1862) and six daughters.

Kirby Hall: Family

Principal landholdings:

Hatton family, Viscounts Hatton

Galby, Leicestershire

Keisby, Lincolnshire

London

Chapel Brampton, Northamptonshire

Church Brampton, Northamptonshire

Gretton, Northamptonshire

Holdenby, Northamptonshire

Kirby, Northamptonshire

Little Weldon, Northamptonshire

Maidwell, Northamptonshire

Finch-Hatton family, Earls of Winchelsea and Nottingham

Stanbridge, Bedfordshire

Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire

Foulness, Essex

Sherfield-upon-Loddon, Hampshire

Eastwell, Kent

Wye, Kent

Galby, Leicestershire

Haverholme, Lincolnshire

Keisby, Lincolnshire

London

Gretton, Northamptonshire

Holdenby, Northamptonshire

Kirby, Northamptonshire

Little Weldon, Northamptonshire

Maidwell, Northamptonshire

Newark, Nottinghamshire

Churchill, Oxfordshire

Christopher Hatton, first Baron Hatton (1605-1670), the eldest surviving son of Sir Christopher Hatton (d.1619) and his wife, Alice (c.1570-1630), daughter of Thomas Fanshawe of Ware Park, Hertfordshire.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: Elizabeth (d.1672), daughter and coheir of Charles Montagu of Boughton, Northamptonshire.

Christopher Hatton, first Viscount Hatton (1632-1706), the eldest of the two sons and three daughters of Christopher Hatton, first Baron Hatton (bap. 1605, d. 1670), and Elizabeth (d. 1672), daughter and coheir of Charles Montagu of Boughton, Northamptonshire.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 12 February 1667, Lady Cicely (1648-1672), daughter of John Tufton, second earl of Thanet (1614-1664). They had three daughters, including Anne.

2. December 1675, Frances (d.1684), only daughter of Sir Henry Yelverton (d.1670), second baronet, of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire. They had several children, although only one daughter, survived beyond infancy.

3. August 1685, Elizabeth (d. 1733), the daughter and coheir of Sir William Haslewood of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, a rich heiress. They had three sons, including 1. William, (1690-1760) 2. Henry Charles (1693-1762); and three daughters, including Elizabeth.

William Hatton (1690-1760), the first son of Christopher Hatton (1632-1706), and his second wife Elizabeth Haslewood (d.1733).

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Henry Charles Hatton (1693-1762), the second son of Christopher Hatton (1632-1706), and his second wife Elizabeth Haslewood (d.1733).

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Elizabeth Hatton, daughter of Christopher Hatton (1632-1706), and his second wife Elizabeth Haslewood (d.1733).

Marriage and children: left estate to her half-nephew, Edward Finch Hatton (d.1771).

Edward Finch-Hatton, (d.1771) the youngest son of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham (1647-1736), and his second wife Anne (d.1743), daughter of Christopher Hatton and his first wife, Cicely Tufton(1648-1672).

Occupation: politician, courtier and diplomatist.

Marriage and children: 6 September 1746, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Palmer of Wingham, Kent. They had: 1.

George (1747-1823), 2. John Emilius Daniel Edward (1755-1841), and two daughters.

George Finch-Hatton (1747-1823), son of Edward Finch-Hatton (d.1771) and his wife Elizabeth Palmer.

Marriage and children: 10 December 1785, Elizabeth Mary (d.1825), daughter of David Murray, seventh Viscount Stormont and second earl of Mansfield (1727–1796). They had, amongst others: 1. George William (1791-1858), 2. Daniel Heneage (1795-1866), 3. Louisa Anne (d.1875).

George William Finch-Hatton, tenth earl of Winchilsea (1791-1858), the eldest son of George Finch-Hatton (1747-1823) and his wife Elizabeth Mary Murray (d.1825).

Marriage and children:

1. 26 July 1814, Georgiana Charlotte (d.1835), eldest daughter of James Graham, third duke of Montrose (1755-1836). They had: 1. George James (1815-1887), 2. Caroline (d.1888).

2. 15 February 1837, Emily Georgiana (d.1848), daughter of Sir Charles Bagot. No issue.

3. 17 October 1849, Fanny Margretta (d.1909), daughter of Edward Royd Rice of Dane Court, Kent. They had 1. Murray Edward Gordon (1851-1898), 2. Henry Stormont (1852-1927), 3. Harold Heneage (1856-1904), 4. Evelyn Georgiana (d.1932).

Lulworth Castle: Family

Principal landholdings:

Weld family of Lulworth
Lulworth, Dorset
Toddington, Bedfordshire
Holne, Devon
Ilfracombe, Devon
Boldre, Hampshire
Winkton, Hampshire
Stonyhurst, Lancashire
Britwell, Oxfordshire
Chilworth, Oxfordshire
Aston, Staffordshire
Pipe Ridware, Staffordshire
Compton Bassett, Wiltshire

Humphrey Weld, (1612–1685), the second but first surviving son of Sir John Weld (1582–1622) of Arnold's Court, Edmonton, Middlesex, and his wife, Frances (d. 1656), daughter of Sir William Whitmore of Apley Park, Shropshire. *In 1641, Weld bought the Lulworth Castle estate in Dorset.*

Occupation: property developer and administrator.

Marriage and children: 7 July 1638, Clare (d. 1691), daughter of Thomas, second Baron Arundell of Wardour. They had: Mary (1640–1688).

William Weld (1649–1698), son of Sir John Weld of Compton Bassett (1615–1674), and his wife Mary Stourton (d.1651), and nephew of Humphrey Weld (1612–1685).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1672, Elizabeth (d.1689), daughter of Richard Shireburn of Stonyhurst, Lancashire. They had 1. John (died young), 2. Humphrey (1680–1722), 3. Mary.

Humphrey Weld (1680–1722), was the son of William Weld (1649–1698) and his wife Elizabeth Shireburn (d.1689).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1701, Margaret (d.1737), daughter of Sir James Simeon of Chilworth. They had: 1. Edward (1705–1761), 2. Elizabeth (d.1790), 3. Mary (d.1749), 4. Thomas (d.1764).

Edward Weld (1705–1761), was the eldest son of Humphrey Weld (1680–1722), and his wife Margaret Simeon (d.1737).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 1727, Catherine Elizabeth (d.1739), daughter of Walter Aston (1660–1748), fourth Baron Aston of Forfar. No issue.
2. 1740, Mary Theresa (d.1754), daughter of John Vaughan of Courtfield, Herefordshire. They had: 1. Edward (1741–1775), 2. John (1743–1759), 3. Joseph (1745–1752), 4. Thomas (1750–1810), 5. Mary (1753–1776).

Edward Weld (1741–1775), eldest son of Edward Weld (1705–1761) and Mary Vaughan (1713–1754).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 1763, Juliana (d.1772), daughter of Robert James Petre (1713–1742), eighth Baron Petre. No issue.
2. 1775, Mary Anne (1756–1837) [later Mrs Fitzherbert, m.(unlawfully) 1785 George, Prince of Wales, later George IV], daughter of Walter Smythe of Brambridge, Hampshire. No issue.

Thomas Weld (1750–1810), the fourth son of Edward Weld (1705–1761) and Mary Vaughan (1713–1754).

Occupation: landowner and benefactor.

Marriage and children: 27 February 1772, Mary (1753–1830), daughter of John Massey Stanley of Hooton Hall, Cheshire. They had fourteen children, including Thomas (1773–1837), and Joseph (1777–1863).

Thomas Weld, (1773–1837), the eldest son of Thomas Weld (1750–1810) and his wife, Mary Massey Stanley (1753–1830), eldest daughter of Sir John Massey Stanley of Hooton Hall, Cheshire.

Occupation: cardinal.

Marriage and children: 14 June 1796, Lucy Bridget (d. 1815), second daughter of Thomas Clifford of Tixall. They had a daughter, Mary Lucy (1799–1831).

Joseph Weld (1777–1863), second son of Thomas Weld (1750–1810) and his wife, Mary Massey Stanley (1753–1830), eldest daughter of Sir John Massey Stanley of Hooton Hall, Cheshire.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

In November 1802 he married Elizabeth Charlotte Stourton (1782–1864), daughter of Charles Philip, seventeenth Lord Stourton (1752–1816). They had three surviving sons: 1. Edward (1806–1877), 2. Thomas (1808–1887), 3. Joseph (1815–1889) and two daughters, Mary (d.1880) and Mary Anne (d.1846).

Marble Hill House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Hobart family, Earls of Buckinghamshire:
Blickling Hall
Blickling, Norfolk

Hotham family, Barons Hotham: South Dalton
South Dalton, Yorkshire

Henrietta Howard [*née* Hobart; *other married name* Berkeley], countess of Suffolk (c.1688–1767), was the third daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, fourth baronet (1658–1698), of Blickling, Norfolk, and his wife, Elizabeth (d. 1701), the daughter and coheir of Joseph Maynard of Clifton Reynes, Buckinghamshire.

Through Lord Ilay, she bought 25½ acres along the River Thames at Twickenham in 1724, which became the setting for her Palladian villa, Marble Hill House.

Occupation: mistress of George II and architectural patron.

Marriage and children:

1. 2 March 1706, Charles Howard (1675–1733), later ninth earl of Suffolk, a captain in Lord Cutts's regiment of dragoons. They had Henry (1707–1745).
2. 26 June 1735, George Berkeley (c.1693–1746), Master of St. Katherine's Hospital.

John Hobart, second earl of Buckinghamshire (1723–1793), son of Sir John Hobart, first earl of Buckinghamshire (1693–1756), and his first wife Judith (d.1727), daughter of Robert Britiffe of Baconsthorpe, Norfolk, and nephew to Henrietta Howard [*née* Hobart] countess of Suffolk (c.1688–1767).

Occupation: politician, ambassador to St. Petersburg 1762, Viceroy of Ireland 1777.

Marriage and children:

1. 14 July 1761, Mary Anne (1740–1769), daughter of Sir Thomas Drury (1712–1759) of Overstone, Northamptonshire. They had three daughters: 1. Harriet (d. 1805), 2. Caroline (d.1850), 3. Sophia (d.1806).

2. 24 September 1770, Caroline (d.1817), daughter of William Conolly of Stratton

Hall, Staffordshire and his wife Lady Anne Wentworth. They had one surviving daughter, Amelia (1772–1829).

John Halliday (d.1794), of Queen Anne Street, Marylebone, alias John Delop Halliday of the Leaswes, Shropshire.

Occupation: army officer.

Marriage and children: 23 October 1771, married Jane (1750–1802), daughter of Lionel Tollemache, fourth earl of Dysart. They had a son, John Richard Delap (1772–1837).

Rented Marble Hill 1768–9.

Henrietta Gertrude Hotham (1753–1816), the daughter of Lady Dorothy Hobart (d.1798), daughter of Sir John Hobart (1693–1756) and his wife Judith (d.1727), and her husband Sir Charles Hotham-Thompson (d.1794).

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

She let Marble Hill to:

Maria Anne Fitzherbert [*née* Smythe; *other married name* Weld], (1756–1837), the first of two daughters and four sons of Walter Smythe (d. 1788), former soldier, of Acton Burnell, Shropshire, and his wife, Mary.

Rented Marble Hill c. 1795.

Marriage and children:

1. 16 July 1775, Edward Weld (1741–1775), landowner, of Lulworth Castle, Dorset.
2. 1778, Thomas Fitzherbert (1746–1781), landowner, of Swynnerton, Staffordshire.
3. 15 December 1785, George, Prince of Wales (1762–1830), later George IV (marriage invalid under the Royal Marriages Act of 1772).

Henrietta Laura Pultney, Countess of Bath (1766–1808), daughter of Sir William Pultney and his wife Frances.

Katharine Lowther, Duchess of Bolton (1736–1809), daughter of Robert Lowther (1681–1745) and Catherine Pennington,

and widow of Henry Powlett, sixth duke of Bolton (1720-1794).

John (1829-1892), 5. William Augustus (1833-1899) and three daughters.

Charles Augustus Tulk, (1786–1849), the eldest son of John Augustus Tulk, a man of independent fortune.

Rented Marble Hill 1812-1817.

Occupation: Swedenborgian writer and politician, patron of William Blake and John Flaxman.

Marriage and children: September 1807, Susannah Hart (d. 1824), the daughter of a London merchant.

Sir George Robert Hampden-Hobart, fifth earl of Buckinghamshire (1789-1849), son of Hon. George Hobart (1761-1802), and his wife Jane Cataneo of Leeds. *He was a cousin of Henrietta Gertrude Hotham, and inherited Marble Hill on her death in 1816.*

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 3 May 1819, Anne Glover (d.1878), of Keppel Street, Middlesex, illegitimate daughter of Sir Arthur Piggott (1749-1819), No issue.

Edward Fletcher, of Lime Grove, Putney. *Rented Marble Hill 1818-1820.*

Timothy Brent *Bought Marble Hill from Sir GeorgeRobert Hampden-Hobart in 1824, and then sold it to Jonathan Peel (1799-1879) in 1825.*

Occupation: army agent.

Jonathan Peel, (1799–1879), the fifth son of Sir Robert Peel, first baronet (1750–1830), cotton manufacturer, and his first wife, Ellen Yates (1766–1803), and brother of Sir Robert Peel, second baronet, the politician.

Occupation: politician, soldier, and patron of the turf.

Marriage and children: 19 March 1824, Lady Alicia Jane (d. 1887), the youngest daughter of Archibald Kennedy, first marquess of Ailsa (1770-1846), with whom he had five sons, 1. Robert Kennedy (1825-1863), 2. Edmund Yates (1826-1900), 3. Archibald (1828-1910), 4.

Northington Grange: Family

Principal landholdings:

Drummond family, Viscounts Strathallan
Strathallan, Perthshire

Baring family, Barons Ashburton

Itchen Stoke, Hampshire

New Alresford, Hampshire

Callington, Cornwall

Buckleigh Filleigh, Devon

Cotleigh, Devon

Manaton, Devon

Ardleigh, Essex

Colchester, Essex

Langham, Essex

Great Bromley, Essex

Brown Candover, Hampshire

Chilton Candover, Hampshire

Itchen Abbas, Hampshire

Melchet Park, Hampshire

Micheldever, Hampshire

West Monkton, Somerset

Wiveliscombe, Somerset

Croydon, Surrey

All Cannings, Wiltshire

Stapleford, Wiltshire

Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltshire

Sir Robert Henley (c.1624–1692)

Occupation: MP and chief protonotary
of the king's bench court.

Marriage and children: Catherine
(1642–c.1673), daughter of Anthony
Hungerford (1608–1657) the royalist.
They had 1. Henry (d.1692), 2. Anthony.

Anthony Henley (1666/7–1711), the
eldest son of Sir Robert Henley (c.1624–
1692), MP and his wife Catherine
Hungerford (1642–c.1673).

Occupation: wit and politician.

Marriage and children: 8 February
1700, Mary Bertie (*bap.* 1669), daughter
of the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, sister to
Countess Paulet and granddaughter of the
second earl of Lindsey. They had four
sons and three daughters between 1702
and 1710.

Robert Henley, first earl of Northington
(c.1708–1772), was the second son of
Anthony Henley (1666/7–1711) and
Mary Bertie.

Occupation: Lord Chancellor.

Marriage and children: 19 November
1743, Jane (*bap.* 1716, *d.* 1787), daughter
and coheirress of Sir John Huband, second
baronet, and Rhoda Broughton. They had
three sons and five daughters.

Robert Henley, second earl of
Northington (1747–1786), the second and
only surviving son of Robert Henley,
first earl of Northington (c.1708–1772),
Lord Chancellor, and his wife, Jane
Huband (*bap.* 1716, *d.* 1787).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.
*His titles became extinct, and his estate, The
Grange, near Alresford in Hampshire, was
sold to Henry Drummond.*

Henry Drummond, (c.1730–1795), the
son of William Drummond, fourth
viscount of Strathallan (1690–1746), and
his wife, Margaret (1692–1773), the
daughter of Lord William Murray, second
Baron Nairne (d.1726).

Occupation: banker.

Marriage and children: 23 March 1761,
Elizabeth (*d.* 1819), the daughter of
Charles Compton MP (*d.* 1755) and his
wife, Mary, the daughter of Sir Berkeley
Lucy. They had two children, Henry
(1762–1794) and Anne.

Henry Drummond (1762–1794), son of
Henry Drummond (c.1730–1795), and his
wife Elizabeth Compton (d.1819).

Occupation: banker.

Marriage and children: Anne (*d.* 1852),
daughter of Henry Dundas, first Viscount
Melville (1742–1811). They had Henry
(1786–1860).

Henry Drummond, (1786–1860),
eldest son of Henry Drummond (1762–
1794) and his wife, Anne Dundas, (*d.*
1852).

Occupation: politician and apostle of the
Catholic Apostolic church.

Marriage and children: 28 June 1807
Lady Henrietta (or Harriet) Hay-
Drummond (*d.* 1854), eldest daughter of
the tenth earl of Kinnoull, with whom he

had two daughters, and three sons, who all died young.

Alexander Baring, first Baron Ashburton (1773–1848), the second child of the six sons and six daughters of Sir Francis Baring (1740–1810), merchant and banker, and his wife, Harriet (1750–1804), daughter of William Herring of Croydon. Among his siblings were George Baring (1781–1854) and Harriet Wall (1768–1838).

In 1817 he acquired for £136,000 The Grange and its surrounding estate at Northington in Hampshire from the banker Henry Drummond.

Occupation: merchant and banker.

Marriage and children: 23 August 1798 Anne Louisa (d.1848), eldest daughter of senator William Bingham of Philadelphia (d.1804). They had five sons, including William Bingham (1799-1864) and Francis (1800-1868) and four daughters.

Other

From 1795-1800 Northington Grange was leased to George, Prince of Wales (1762-1830), as a hunting lodge. During that decade tenancies were also held by the James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale (1736-1802) and Lord Henry Stuart (1777-1808).

Old Gorhambury House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Grimston family, Earls of Verulam

Gorhambury, Hertfordshire
Stalbridge, Dorset
Messing, Essex
Kensington, Middlesex
Westminster, Middlesex
Scoulton, Norfolk
Wood Rising, Norfolk
Wood Eaton, Oxfordshire
Milborne Port, Somerset
Earl Stonham, Suffolk
Berry Hill, Surrey
Dorking, Surrey

Sir Nicholas Bacon, (1510–1579), the second son of Robert Bacon (d. 1548), yeoman and sheep-reeve to the abbot of Bury St Edmunds, and his wife, Isabel (d. after 1548), daughter of John Cage, yeoman, of Pakenham, Suffolk.

Occupation: lawyer and administrator. *In 1560, with his well-established career in London and Westminster making it difficult to spend much time in Suffolk, he purchased the Hertfordshire manor of Gorhambury, outside St Albans, and built a substantial mansion there. The main construction of Gorhambury House took place from 1563 to 1568, with a long gallery added about 1574.*

Francis Bacon, Viscount St Alban (1561–1626), the second of the two sons of Sir Nicholas Bacon (1510–1579), lord keeper, and his second wife, Anne (c.1528–1610) daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to Edward VI, and his wife, Anne, née Fitzwilliam.

Occupation: lord chancellor, politician, and philosopher.

In the 1560s his father Nicholas Bacon had built a house at Gorhambury. Francis built Verulam House, nearby, later in his life. Also, York House, London and Gray's Inn, London.

Marriage and children: 10 April 1606, Alice (d.1650), daughter of Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London. No issue.

Sir Harbottle Grimston, second baronet (1603–1685), the second son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, first baronet (d. 1648), of Bradfield Hall, Essex, and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Coppinger of Stoke, Kent.

Principal landholdings: estates in Essex and Suffolk

Occupation: barrister and politician.

Marriage and children:

1. April 1629, Mary Croke (d. 1649), daughter of Sir George Croke. They had two daughters and six sons of whom only the sixth, Samuel, survived.

2. 10 April 1651, Anne, the daughter and heir of Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford, Suffolk, and a niece of Lord Chancellor Francis Bacon. The widow of Sir Thomas Meutys, *she had a life interest in the manor of Gorhambury in Hertfordshire, which Grimston then made his principal seat, and to which he subsequently purchased the reversion.*

Sir Samuel Grimston, third baronet (1644–1700), the sixth but only surviving son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, second baronet (1603–1685), and his first wife, Mary (d. 1649), daughter of Sir George Croke.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 14 February 1670, Elizabeth (d. 1672), daughter of Heneage Finch (1621–1682), the solicitor-general and later first earl of Nottingham. Their only daughter, Elizabeth, died in 1694.

2. 17 April 1673, Lady Anne (1654–1713), daughter of John Tufton, second earl of Thanet (1614–1664). They had a son and a daughter who both died young.

William Luckyn Grimston, first Viscount Grimston (1683–1756), was the second son of Sir William Luckyn, third baronet, MP for Little Walton, Essex, and his wife, Mary, the daughter of William Sherrington. *Having been adopted as heir by his great-uncle Sir Samuel Grimston, he succeeded to the Grimston estates and assumed the surname on Sir Samuel's death in 1700.*

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 14 August 1706, Jane (Jean) (d.1765), the daughter of James Cooke of London. They had nineteen children, including Samuel (1707-1737), who married in 1730 Mary, daughter of Henry Lovel, merchant.

James Luckyn Grimston second Viscount Grimston (1711–1773), son of William Luckyn Grimston (1683-1756) and his wife Jean Cooke (d.1765).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 19 June 1746, Mary (1717-1778), daughter of William Bucknell of Oxhey Place, Watford.

James Bucknall Grimston third Viscount Grimston and Baron Dunboyne (1747-1808), son of James Luckyn Grimston (1711-1773) and his wife Mary Bucknell (1717-1778).

Occupation: politician.

He built the present mansion at Gorhambury 1777-1784.

Marriage and children: 1774, Hariot (d.1786), daughter of Edward Walter, M.P. of Stalbridge, Dorset.

James Walter Grimston, fourth Viscount Grimston and Baron Dunboyne, Lord Forrester of Corstophine, Baron Verulam of Gorhambury (1775-1845), son of James Bucknall Grimston (1747-1808), and his wife Hariot Walter (d.1786).

Occupation: politician, army officer, courtier.

Marriage and children: 11 August 1807, Charlotte (1783-1863), daughter of Charles Jenkinson, first earl of Liverpool (1729-1808).

Old Wardour Castle: Family

Principal landholdings:

Arundell family, Barons Arundell of Wardour
Wardour Castle, Wiltshire
Lanherne, Cornwall
Hemyock, Devon
Chideock, Dorset
Ringwood, Hampshire
Irnham, Lincolnshire
South Petherton, Somerset

Thomas Arundell, first Baron Arundell of Wardour (c.1560–1639), the son and heir of Sir Matthew Arundell (1532×4–1598) of Wardour Castle, Wiltshire, and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Willoughby of Wollaton, Nottinghamshire, and his wife, Anne.

Occupation: army officer.

Marriage and children:

1. 18 June 1585, Mary (c.1567–1607), daughter of Henry Wriothesley, second earl of Southampton (1545–1581), and his wife, Mary, daughter of Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montague. They had Thomas (c.1586–1643), William (d.1692), and Elizabeth Mary.

2. 1 July 1608, Anne Philipson (d. 1637), daughter of Miles Philipson of Crook, Westmorland, and his wife, Barbara, sister of Francis Sandys of Conishead, Lancashire. They had Matthew (1609–1620) and six daughters.

Thomas Arundell, second Baron Arundell of Wardour (c.1586–1643), eldest son of Thomas Arundell, first Baron Arundell of Wardour (c.1560–1639) and his first wife Mary Wriothesley (c.1567–1607).

Occupation: royalist army officer.

Marriage and children: 11 May 1607 he married Lady Blanche Somerset (1583/4–1649), the sixth daughter of Edward Somerset, fourth earl of Worcester (1550–1628), and his wife, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Francis Hastings, second earl of Huntingdon. They had one son, Henry (1608–1694).

Henry Arundell, third Baron Arundell of Wardour (1608–1694), the only son of Thomas Arundell, second Baron Arundell

of Wardour (c.1586–1643), and his wife, Blanche Somerset (1583/4–1649).

Occupation: royalist army officer and politician.

Marriage and children: 1632, Cicely (1610–1676), widow of Sir John Fermor of Somerton, Oxfordshire, daughter of Sir Henry Compton of Brambletye, Sussex, and his wife, Cicely Sackville, and granddaughter of Robert Sackville, second earl of Dorset. They had Thomas (b.1633), Cecily (d.1717) and another son.

Thomas Arundell, fourth Baron Arundell of Wardour (1633–1711), the son of Henry Arundell (1608–1694) and his wife Cicely Compton (1610–1676).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Margaret Spencer (c.1660–1704), daughter of Thomas Spencer. They had Henry (1676–1726).

Henry Arundell, fifth Baron Arundell of Wardour (1676–1726), the son of Thomas Arundell (1633–1711) and his wife Margaret Spencer (d.1704).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: August 1691, Elizabeth Panton (c.1676–1700), daughter of Colonel Thomas Panton (d.1685) and Dorothy Stacy. They had: Elizabeth (1693–1743); Henry (1694–1746); Thomas (1696–1752).

Henry Arundell, sixth Baron Arundell of Wardour (1694–1746), the son of Henry Arundell (1676–1726) and his wife Elizabeth Panton (c.1676–1700).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 1. 28 September 1716, Elizabeth Eleanor Everard (1697–1728), daughter of Raymond Everard. They had James Everard (d.1803); Raymond Thomas (d.1768); Henry (1717–1756).

2. 18 January 1728/29, Anne Herbert (d.1757), daughter of William Herbert, second Marquess of Powis (1685–1745) and Mary Preston.

Henry Arundell, seventh Baron Arundell of Wardour (1717-1756), son of Henry Arundell (1694-1746) and his wife Elizabeth Eleanor Everard (1697-1728).

Occupation: landowner

Marriage and children: 27 January 1738/39, Mary Bellings-Arundell (1716-1769), daughter of Richard Bellings-Arundell and Anne Gage. They had Henry (1740-1808)

Henry Arundell, eighth Baron Arundell of Wardour (1740-1808), son of Henry Arundell (1717-1756) and Mary Bellings-Arundell (1716-1769).

Occupation: landowner

Marriage and children: 31 May 1763, Mary Christina Conquest (c.1743-1813), daughter of Benedict Conquest and Mary Ursula Markham. They had Mary Christina (1764-1805) and Eleanor Mary (1766-1853).

James Everard Arundell, ninth Baron Arundell of Wardour (1763-1817), son of James Everard Arundell and his wife Ann Wyndham.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 3 February 1785, Mary Christina Arundell (1764-1805), daughter of Henry Arundell, eighth Baron Arundell of Wardour and Mary Christina Conquest. They had two sons: James Everard (1785-1834) and Henry Benedict (1804-1862); and four daughters.

2. 18 September 1806, Mary Jones (1781-1853), daughter of Robert Burnet Jones and Elizabeth Susannah Erstwicke. They had two sons: Henry (1811-1857), and Robert Arthur (1815-1886); and one daughter.

James Everard Arundell, tenth Baron Arundell of Wardour (1785-1834), son of James Everard Arundell (1763-1817), and his wife Mary Christina Arundell (1764-1805).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 26 February 1811, Mary Anne Nugent-Temple-Grenville (1787-1845), daughter of Sir George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, first

Marquess of Buckingham (1753-1815) and Mary Elizabeth Nugent, Baroness Nugent of Carlanstown. No issue.

Henry Benedict Arundell, eleventh Baron Arundell of Wardour (1804-1862), son of James Everard Arundell (1763-1817), and his wife Mary Christina Arundell (1764-1805).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 8 August 1826, Lucy Smythe (d.1827), daughter of Hugh Philip Smythe and Lucy Sulyarde.

2. 22 September 1829, Frances Catharine Tichborne (d.1836), daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichbourne (1779-1845) and Anne Burke. They had two sons: John Francis (1831-1906) and Everard Aloysius Gonzaga (1834-1907).

3. 19 June 1838, Theresa Stourton, daughter of William Joseph Stourton, 18th Baron Stourton (1776-1846) and Catherine Winifred Weld. They had two sons and three daughters.

Ranger's House: Family

Principal landholdings:

Stanhope family, Earls of Chesterfield
Bretby, Derbyshire
Eythrope, Buckinghamshire
Wing, Buckinghamshire
Shelford, Nottinghamshire
Stoke Bardolph, Nottinghamshire

Francis Hosier, (bap. 1673, d. 1727), a son of Francis Hosier, clerk of the cheque at Gravesend and agent victualler at Dover, and his wife, Elizabeth, *née* Hawes. *Built Ranger's House.*

Occupation: naval officer.

Marriage and children: 4 July 1710, Diana Pritchard (d. 1742). They had a daughter.

Rev. Dr. John Hawes, cousin of Francis Hosier, *was living at Ranger's House in the late 1730s.*

John Stanhope (1704-1748), the younger son of Philip Stanhope, third earl of Chesterfield (1673-1726), and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Savile (c.1674-1708), the daughter of George Savile, first Marquess of Halifax, *bought Ranger's House in 1740.*

Occupation: Commissioner of the Admiralty, 1748.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of Chesterfield (1694-1773), the son of Philip Stanhope, third earl of Chesterfield (1673-1726), and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Savile (c.1674-1708), the daughter of

George Savile, first marquess of Halifax.

Inherited lease of the house in 1748, on the death of his brother John.

Occupation: politician and diplomatist.

Marriage and children: September 1733 Petronilla Melusina von der Schulenburg, Countess of Walsingham, the daughter of George I by his mistress the duchess of Kendal.

Philip Stanhope, 5th earl of Chesterfield (1755-1815), son of Arthur Charles Stanhope of Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire and his wife Margaret Headlam (d.1764), of Kerby

Hall, Yorkshire, and cousin to the fourth earl.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 20 August 1777, Anne (1759-1798), the daughter of the Revd Thomas Thistlethwaite of Norman Court, Hampshire.

2. May 1799, Lady Henrietta Thynne (1762-1813), the third daughter of Thomas Thynne, first Marquess of Bath (1734-1796).

Richard Hulse (1727-1805), the son of Sir Edward Hulse of Dartford.

Lived at Ranger's House 1783-1805.

Occupation: barrister, art collector.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

After 1805, Ranger's House became Crown property.

Roche Abbey: Family

Principal landholdings:

Saunderson family, Viscounts Castleton
Glentworth, Lincolnshire
Reasby, Lincolnshire
Skegness, Lincolnshire
Winteringham, Lincolnshire
Maltby, Yorkshire
Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire
Stainton, Yorkshire
Stone, Yorkshire

Lumley family, Earls of Scarbrough

Lumley, Durham
Longney, Gloucestershire
Hayling, Hampshire
Greenwich, Kent
Warrington, Lancashire
Glentworth, Lincolnshire
Reasby, Lincolnshire
Saxby, Lincolnshire
Skegness, Lincolnshire
Winteringham, Lincolnshire
Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland
Edwinstowe, Nottinghamshire
Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire
Yatton, Somerset
Nonsuch Palace, Surrey
Stansted, Sussex
Malvern, Worcestershire
Doncaster, Yorkshire
Kilton, Yorkshire
Sandbeck Park, Yorkshire
Scampston, Yorkshire
Slade Hooton, Yorkshire
Stainton, Yorkshire
Stone, Yorkshire
Tickhill, Yorkshire
Thornton, Yorkshire

Lumley-Savile family, Barons Savile

Bolderstone, Derbyshire
Brancepeth, Durham
Foulridge, Lancashire
Barrowby, Lincolnshire
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire
Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire
Laxton, Nottinghamshire
Mansfield, Nottinghamshire
Ollerton, Nottinghamshire
Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire
Wellow, Nottinghamshire
Barkisland, Yorkshire

Bradfield, Yorkshire
Dewsbury, Yorkshire
Ecclesfield, Yorkshire
Heptonstall, Yorkshire
Hunsworth, Yorkshire
Sheffield, Yorkshire
Stainland, Yorkshire
Thornhill, Yorkshire
Wadsworth, Yorkshire
Newtown Savile, County Tyrone

Sir Nicholas Saunderson, first Viscount Castleton (c.1561-1631), was the son of Robert Saunderson of Fillingham and Saxby, Lincolnshire, and his second wife, Catherine Grantham, daughter of Vincent Grantham of St. Katherine's, Lincoln.

Occupation: politician and landowner.

Marriage and children: c. 1599, Mildred Elltoft, daughter of John Elltoft of Boston, Lincolnshire and his wife Mildred Claymond. They had Nicholas, second Viscount Castleton (c.1595-1640).

Sir Nicholas Saunderson, second Viscount Castleton (c.1595-1640), the son of Sir Nicholas Saunderson, first Viscount Castleton (c.1561-1631) and Mildred Elltoft.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Frances Manners (c.1623-1652), daughter of Sir George Manners (1583-1623) and Grace Pierrepont. They had three sons, Nicholas (c.1627-1641), Peregrine (c.1628-1650) and George (1631-1714).

Sir Nicholas Saunderson, third Viscount Castleton (c.1627-1641), eldest son of Sir Nicholas Saunderson (c.1595-1640) and his wife Frances Manners (c.1623-1652).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Sir Peregrine Saunderson, fourth Viscount Castleton (c.1628-1650), second son of Sir Nicholas Saunderson (c.1595-1640) and his wife Frances Manners (c.1623-1652).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Sir George Saunderson, fifth Viscount Castleton (1631-1714), third son of Sir Nicholas Saunderson (c.1595-1640) and his wife Frances Manners (c.1623-1652).

Occupation: landowner, politician, army officer.

Marriage and children:

1. before March 1656, Grace Belasyse (d.1667), daughter of Hon. Henry Belasyse and Grace Barton. They had James (d.1723).

2. 14 February 1674/75, Sarah Evelyn (d.1717), daughter of Sir John Evelyn and Elizabeth Cokes.

James Saunderson, sixth Viscount Castleton, first Earl Castleton (d.1723), son of Sir George Saunderson (1631-1714) and his first wife Grace Belasyse (d.1667).

Occupation: politician, landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Thomas Lumley- Saunderson, third earl of Scarborough (1690/91?-1752), son of Richard Lumley, first earl of Scarborough (1650-1721), and Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Jones of Aston, Oxfordshire, and his wife Frances Belasyse, sister of Thomas, Lord Fauconberg, and of Grace Belasyse (d.1667), mother of James, Earl Castleton (d.1723).

Occupation: army officer, politician, courtier.

Marriage and children: 27 June 1724, Frances (c.1709-1772), daughter of George Hamilton, first earl of Orkney. They had Richard (1725-1782).

Richard Lumley, fourth earl of Scarborough (1725-1782), eldest son of Thomas Lumley- Saunderson, third earl of Scarborough (1690/91?-1752) and his wife Frances (d.1772).

Occupation: politician, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, 1765-1777.

Marriage and children: 26 December 1752, Barbara, younger sister and heiress of Sir George Savile (1726-1784), of Rufford, Nottinghamshire. They had: 1.

George Augusta (1753-1807), 2. Richard (1757-1832), 3. Thomas Charles (1758-1782), 4. John (1761-1835), 5. Frederick (1761-1831), 6. Savile Henry (1768-1846), 7. William (1769-1850), and four daughters.

George Augusta Lumley (1753-1807), eldest son of Richard Lumley, fourth earl of Scarborough (d.1782) and his wife Barbara Savile.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Richard Lumley (1757-1832), son of Richard Lumley, fourth earl of Scarborough (d.1782) and his wife Barbara Savile.

Occupation: army officer, politician.

Marriage and children: 25 May 1787, Henrietta (d.1846), daughter of Henry Willoughby, fifth Baron Middleton (1726-1800). No issue.

John Lumley-Savile (1761-1835), son of Richard Lumley, fourth earl of Scarborough (d.1782) and his wife Barbara Savile.

Occupation: Prebendary of York, Rector of Winteringham, Lincolnshire and Thornhill, Yorkshire.

Marriage and children: 5 November 1785, Anna Maria (d.1850), daughter of Julines Herring of Heybridge, Essex and Paul Island, Jamaica. They had: 1. George Augusta (1787-1807), 2. John (1788-1856), 3. Anna Maria (1791-1840), 4. Louisa Frances (1794-1885), 5. Henrietta Barbara (1796-1864).

John Lumley, (1788-1856), eldest son of John Lumley-Savile (1761-1835) and his wife Anna Maria Hering (d.1850) of Jamaica.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Rufford Abbey: Family

Principal landholdings:

Savile family, Marquesses of Halifax
Bolderstone, Derbyshire
Barrowby, Lincolnshire
Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire
Rufford Abbey, Nottinghamshire
Bradfield, Yorkshire
Ecclesfield, Yorkshire
Sheffield, Yorkshire
Thornhill, Yorkshire
Wadsworth, Yorkshire

Sir William Savile, third baronet (1612–1644), of Thornhill, Yorkshire, son of Sir George Savile ((c.1583–1614), and his second wife Anne (d. 1633), sister of Sir Thomas Wentworth (later earl of Strafford).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 29 December 1629, the Hon. Anne (d. 1662), eldest daughter of Thomas Coventry, first Baron Coventry, of Aylesborough and his second wife, Elizabeth They had seven children, including George (1633–1695) Anne (1634–1667) and Henry (1642–1687).

George Savile, first marquess of Halifax (1633–1695), the second of seven children and eldest son of Sir William Savile, third baronet (1612–1644), and his wife Anne Coventry (d. 1662).

Occupation: politician and political writer.

Marriage and children:

1. 29 December 1656, Lady Dorothy (c.1640–1670), daughter of Henry Spencer, first earl of Sunderland (1620–1643). They had five children: George (b.1660; died 10 months later), Henry (1661–1687), Anne (b.1663), William (1665–1700), and George (b.1667).

2. 19 November 1672, Gertrude (1641–1727), whose presbyterian father, William Pierrepont (1608–1678) of Thoresby (younger son of the earl of Kingston), had been a politician before the Restoration. A daughter, Elizabeth, was born in 1675.

William Savile, second marquess of Halifax (1665–1700), was the third son of

George Savile (1633–1695) and his first wife Dorothy Spencer (c.1640–1670).

Occupation: landowner and politician.

Marriage and children:

1. 28 November 1687, married Elizabeth (bap. 19 Jan 1671, d. 1694), eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Grimston, baronet, a presbyterian. They had both a son and a daughter who predeceased her father and another daughter, the future Lady Bruce.

2. 2 April 1695, Lady Mary (bap. 18 May 1677, d. 1718), eldest daughter of Daniel Finch, earl of Nottingham (1647–1736).

They had two sons, both of whom predeceased their father, and three daughters who survived him.

Sir George Savile, seventh baronet (bap. 1678, d. 1743), the first of three surviving children, and only son, of John Savile (b. c.1640, d. 1700/01), the rector of Thornhill's parish church of St Michael, and his second wife, Barbara, the daughter of Thomas Jenison (Jennison) of Newcastle upon Tyne.

In 1700 the death occurred without male issue of his distant cousin William Savile, second marquess of Halifax. The failure of the senior, ennobled Savile line, the descendants of Sir George Savile, first baronet (1549/50–1622), and his first wife, meant that the estates and baronetcy now reverted to Sir George's descendants from his second wife. The next available male heir, John Savile, a bachelor cousin of Savile's father, succeeded as sixth baronet, but it was young George Savile who, in accordance with the second marquess's will, inherited the lion's share of the great Halifax estates with an annual income of £6000.

Occupation: landowner and politician.

Marriage and children: 19 December 1722, Mary, the sixteen-year-old daughter, officially, of John Pratt of Dublin and Cabra Castle, co. Cavan, who was deputy vice-treasurer of Ireland, although she was reputedly the daughter of Henry Petty, earl of Shelburne. They had a son,

George, and two daughters, Arabella and Barbara.

Sir George Savile, eighth baronet (1726–1784), the only son of Sir George Savile, seventh baronet (1679–1743), and Mary Pratt.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Francis Ferrand Foljambe (1750–1814), son of John Moore, of Kingston-upon-Hull, and his wife Anne Foljambe of Aldwarke.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children:

1. Mary Arabella (d.1790), daughter of John Thornhaugh of Osberton, Fenton and Shireoaks, Nottinghamshire and his wife Arabella, daughter of Sir George Savile (1678–1743) and Mary Pratt. They had five sons: 1. John Savile (1776–1805), 2. Francis Ferrand (1781–1818), 3. George (1783–1821), 4. Henry Savile (1785–1839), 5. Thornhaugh (1788–1788) and two daughters.

2. 12 June 1792, Lady Mary Arabella (d.1817), daughter of Richard Lumley (1725–1782), fourth earl of Scarborough.

John Savile Foljambe (1776–1805), the eldest son of Francis Ferrand Foljambe (1750–1814) and his wife Mary Arabella Thornhaugh (d.1790).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 30th October 1798, Elizabeth (d.1858), daughter of Rev. James Willoughby, rector of Guiseley, brother to Henry, fourth Lord Middleton. They had George Savile (1800–1869), Francis Thornhaugh (b.1804), Mary-Arabella and Emma.

George Savile Foljambe (1800–1869), the eldest son of John Savile Foljambe (1776–1805) and his wife Elizabeth Willoughby (d.1858).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 9 December 1828, Harriet Emily Mary (d.1839), daughter of Sir William Mordaunt Sturt Milner of Nun Appleton. They had one son, Francis John Savile (b.1830).

2. 28 August 1845, Lady Selina Charlotte (1812–1883), daughter of Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, third earl of Liverpool (1784–1841) and Julia Evelyn Medley Shuckburgh-Evelyn (d.1814). They had one son and three daughters.

Stokesay Castle: Family

Principal landholdings:

Craven family, Earls of Craven
Ashdown, Berkshire
Hamstead Marshall, Berkshire
Hassop, Derbyshire
Westminster, Middlesex
Combe Abbey, Warwickshire
Appletreewick, Yorkshire
Ulleskelf, Yorkshire

Baldwyn family
Elsich, Shropshire.
Aqualate, Shropshire.

Childe family
Kinlet, Shropshire

William Craven, earl of Craven (*bap.* 1608, *d.* 1697), the eldest son of the London alderman (and Lord Mayor 1610-11) Sir William Craven (c.1545-1618) and his wife, Elizabeth (*d.* 1624), daughter of another London alderman, William Whitmore.

Occupation: army officer and royal servant.

Marriage and children: died unmarried. *Since he had no direct heirs his death extinguished his earldom but the baronial title descended to his nephew William under stipulations of a grant of 1665.*

Sir Samuel Baldwyn, (1618-1683), the eldest son of Charles Baldwin (1598-1675) of Elsieh, Shropshire, and his wife, Mary (*d.* 1669), daughter and coheir of Francis Holland of Burwarton and widow of Robert Lutley.

Occupation: lawyer
Rented Stoke Castle on a long lease from the earl of Craven.

Marriage and children: a daughter of Richard Walcot, merchant of London.

Charles Baldwyn (1651-1706), son of Sir Samuel Baldwyn (1618-1683), and his wife.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Acton and Mary

Skrymsher of Aqualate. They had four sons: Edwin,

Acton, Charles and Samuel, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

Charles Baldwyn, son of Charles Baldwyn (1651-1706), and his wife Elizabeth Acton.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. Elizabeth, daughter of John Allgood of Newcastle, and widow of Sir Patrick Strahan of Glenkindy, Aberdeenshire.

They had two sons: Charles and Samuel; and two daughters: Elizabeth and Barbara.

2. Anne, daughter of Robert Gayer of Stoke, Buckinghamshire, and widow of Francis Annesley. No issue.

Charles Baldwyn, son of Charles Baldwyn and his wife Elizabeth Allgood.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: Catherine, daughter of William Lacon Childe of Kinlet. They had William, Charles (1758-1811) and Catherine.

William Childe (*d.* 1824), the son of Charles Baldwyn and his wife Catherine Childe.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 20 November 1775, Annabella (*d.* 1816), daughter of Sir Charles Layton. They had William Lacon and Annabella.

William Lacon Childe (1786-183?), the son of William Childe (*d.* 1824), and his wife Annabella Layton (*d.* 1816).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 13 August 1807, Harriet, daughter of William Cludde of Orleton. They had five sons and five daughters.

Sutton Scarsdale Hall: Family

Principal landholdings:

Leake family of Sutton Scarsdale
Brampton, Derbyshire
Dunstan and Holme, Derbyshire
Temple Normanton, Derbyshire
Dore, Derbyshire
Morten Patterton, Derbyshire
Staneley, Derbyshire
Sutton cum Duckmanton, Derbyshire
Sutton-in-the-Dale, Derbyshire
Winfield North, Derbyshire
Pilsley, Derbyshire

Clarke family of Somersall
Brampton, Derbyshire
Temple Normanton, Derbyshire
Sutton-in-the-Dale, Derbyshire

Arkwright family of Sutton Scarsdale
Sutton Scarsdale, Derbyshire
Cromford, Derbyshire
Willersley Castle, Derbyshire

Francis Leek, first earl of Scarsdale (1581-1655), son of Sir Francis Leke (d.1580) and his wife Frances Swift of Bayton, Yorkshire.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 16 September 1607, Anne Carey, daughter of Sir Edward Carey (1540-1618) of Berkhamstead. They had: 1. Nicholas (1612-1681).

Nicholas Leeke, second earl of Scarsdale (1612-1681), son of Francis Leek (1581-1655) and his wife Anne Carey.

Occupation: landowner, politician.

Marriage and children: 1650, Frances Rich (d.1692), daughter of Robert Rich, second earl of Warwick(1587-1658). They had Robert (1653-1707), and Richard (d.1687).

Robert Leeke third earl of Scarsdale (1653-1707), son of Nicholas Leeke (1621-1681), and his wife Frances Rich.

Occupation: army officer, politician.

Marriage and children: February 1672, Mary (1658-1684), daughter of John Lewis

of Ledstone, Yorkshire. No surviving male issue.

Nicholas Leeke (1682-1736), fourth earl of Scarsdale, nephew of Robert Leeke (1653-1707), son of Richard Leeke (d.1687), and his wife Mary, daughter of Sir John Molyneux of Terversall, Nottinghamshire.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried and in debt. *Built Sutton Hall. Estate sold on his death.*

Godfrey Clarke (c.1678-1734), son of Sir Gilbert Clarke of Somersall (c.1645-1701), MP and his wife Barbara Clerke (d.1687) of Watford, Northamptonshire.

Occupation: politician.

Bought Sutton Hall in 1736.

Marriage and children: Lady Catherine (d.before 1740), daughter of Philip Stanhope, second earl of Chesterfield (1634-1714). They had a son Godfrey Bagnall (d.1786), and a daughter, Anne.

Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, (d.1786), son of Godfrey Clarke (c.1678-1734) and his wife Lady Catherine Stanhope.

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Joseph Hart Pryce Clarke (formerly Pryce).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: Sarah, sister and heir of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke of Sutton Hall. They had a son, Godfrey T.R (died young), and a daughter Anna Maria Catherine (d.1817).

Walter Butler, eighteenth earl of Ormonde (1770-1820), son of John Butler, seventeenth Marquess of Ormonde (1740-1795), and his wife Lady Susan Frances Elizabeth (d.1830), daughter of Sir John Wandesford, first Earl Wandesford (1725-1784).

Occupation:landowner.

Marriage and children: 17 March 1805, Anna Maria Catherine (d.1817), only daughter of Joseph Hart Pryce Clarke, of

Sutton Scarsdale Hall, Derbyshire. No issue.

Richard Arkwright (1755–1843), the only son of Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–1792), cotton manufacturer, and his wife, Patience (d. 1756), daughter of Robert Holt.

Bought Sutton Scarsdale house in 1824.

Occupation: Cotton manufacturer.

Marriage and children: 1780, Mary (d. 1827), daughter of Adam Simpson of Bonsall, Derbyshire. They raised six sons and five daughters.

Whitby Abbey: Family

Principal landholdings:

Cholmley family, baronets, of Whitby
Whitby, Yorkshire
Roydon Hall, Kent
Ryedale, Yorkshire

Cholmley family of Howsham and Whitby
Howsham, Yorkshire
Barton-le-Willows, Yorkshire
Fylingdales, Yorkshire
Harton, Yorkshire
North Elmsall, Yorkshire
Whitby, Yorkshire

Sir Hugh Cholmley, first baronet (1600–1657), the eldest son of Sir Richard Cholmley (1580–1631) and Susannah (1578–1611), daughter of John Legard of Ganton.

Sir Richard (II), Hugh's great-grandfather bought most of the lands of Whitby Abbey, 26,000 acres in all, between 1540 and 1565.

Occupation: royalist army officer and autobiographer.

Marriage and children: 10 December 1622, Elizabeth Twisden (1600–1655), daughter of Sir William Twisden of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, Kent, and sister of Sir Roger Twysden. They had four surviving children, William (1625–1663), Hugh (1632–1689), Ann, and Elizabeth.

Sir William Cholmley (1625–1663), eldest son of Sir Hugh Cholmley (1600–1657), and his wife Elizabeth Twisden (1600–1655).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 17 August 1654, Katharine (d.1655), daughter of Sir John Hotham (1589–1645) and Sarah Anlaby. No issue.
2. April 1657, Katharine (d.1710), daughter of John Savile of Methley, Yorkshire and his wife Margaret Garraway. They had a son, Hugh (1662–1665).

Sir Hugh Cholmley (1632–1689), second son of Sir Hugh Cholmley (1600–

1657), and his wife Elizabeth Twisden (1600–1655).

Occupation: politician, colonial administrator.

Marriage and children: 19 February 1666, Anne (d.1705), daughter of Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton (1601–1643), and his wife Mary Beaumont. They had a daughter, Mary (b.1667).

Hugh Cholmley (1684–1755), the son of Nathaniel Cholmley and his wife and cousin Mary Cholmley (b.1667).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, inheriting through her Howsham Hall on the river Derwent. They had twelve children, including Nathaniel (1721–1791).

Nathaniel Cholmley (1721–1791), the son of Hugh Cholmley (1684–1755), and his wife Catherine Wentworth.

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 1750, Katherine, daughter of Sir Rowland Wynn of Nostel. They had Catherine (d.1809), and Mary.
2. 1757, Henrietta Katharina, daughter of Stephen Croft of Stillington. They had Henrietta and Anne Elizabeth (d.1788).
3. 22nd August 1774, Ann-Jessie (b.1748), daughter of Leonard Smelt (1725–1800) of Langton. No surviving issue.

Catherine Cholmley (d.1809), daughter of Nathaniel Cholmley (1721–1791), and his wife Katherine Wynn.

Marriage and children: 1774, Henry Hopkins Fane of Barmbrough, who took the name of Cholmley. They had four daughters and two sons, Charles and George, who succeeded in turn. Both died childless, George in 1857.

Wingfield Manor: Family

NB previously a Talbot, earls of Shrewsbury, property and occupied by Bess of Hardwick while she rebuilt Hardwick Old Hall in the 1580s

Principal landholdings:

Halton family of Wingfield
Wingfield South, Derbyshire.
Upton, Derbyshire.

Immanuel Halton, (1628–1699), the eldest of the ten children of Miles Halton (1599–1652) and his wife, Dorothy, née Wybergh (1608–1697). Miles Halton was steward of the Greystoke estates of the Catholic Howard family and, in later years, sheriff of Cumberland.

On his marriage Howard granted Halton rights and lands in Derbyshire, comprising one-third of the manor of Shirland and one-third of his lands in the parishes of Shirland, Morton, and South Wingfield. In 1678 he gave Halton further land at South Wingfield and Oakerthorpe, together with Wingfield Manor.

Occupation: astronomer, also employed by Henry Howard, sixth duke of Norfolk.

Marriage and children: 13 February 1660, Mary, the daughter of John Newton of Oakerthorpe, Derbyshire; six of their nine children survived him, including a daughter, Dorothy, who married a Mr. Oates, and three sons, John (d.1741), Immanuel (d.1731) and Timothy.

John Halton (d.1741), son of Immanuel Halton (1628-1699) and his wife Mary Newton.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Timothy Halton (1679-1748), son of Immanuel Halton (1628-1699) and his wife Mary Newton.

Marriage and children: Frances, daughter of Thomas Robson. They had four daughters: Dorothy, Mary, Frances and Arabella, and four sons: Immanuel (d.1784), Miles, John and Salathiel.

Immanuel Halton (1720-1784), son of Timothy Halton (d.1748) and his wife Frances Robson.

Built new manor house and let the original go to ruin.

Marriage and children: Rebecca, daughter of Edward Thorpe. They had Winfield (b. 1760), Lancelot Greenthwait and Frances.

Winfield Halton (1760-), son of Immanuel Halton (1720-1784), and his wife Rebecca Thorpe.

Marriage and children: c.1780, Anne, daughter of John Bateman, gent. They had a son Immanuel (b.1785), and two daughters, Hanna and Frances.

Rev. Immanuel Halton (b.1785), the son of Winfield Halton (b.1760) and his wife Anne Bateman.

Still in possession of Wingfield Manor in 1870.

Witley Court: Family

Principal landholdings:

Foley family, Barons Foley: Witley Court
Witley, Worcestershire.

Ward family, Earls of Dudley: Witley Court
Witley, Worcestershire

Richard Foley (1580-1657), son of Richard Foley (d.1600) of Dudley, Worcestershire and his wife Anne.

Occupation: Mayor of Dudley, 1616, ironmaster.

Marriage and children: Had a son, Richard (b.1608) and 2 daughters by his first wife, whose name is unknown.

2. Alice (d.1663), daughter of William Brindley of Willenhall. They had three sons, Thomas (1617-1677), Robert (1624-1676), and Samuel, and two daughters, Anne (b.1611) and Priscilla (1615-1687).

Thomas Foley (1617-1677) the son of Richard Foley (1580-1657) and his wife Alice Brindley (d.1663).

Occupation: ironmaster.

Marriage and children: before 1641, Anne (b. c.1619), daughter of John Browne (c.1590-1651) of Spelmonden, Kent, a gun-founder with iron furnaces in the Weald at Hawkhurst and Bedgebury. They had four sons, Thomas (c.1641-1701), Paul (1645-1699), Nathaniel (1647-1663), and Philip (*bap.* 1648, d. 1716), and two daughters, Sarah (d. 1687) and Elizabeth (d. 1691).

Thomas Foley (c.1641-1701), son of Thomas Foley (1617-1677), and his wife Anne Browne (b.c. 1619).

Occupation: ironmaster, politician.

Marriage and children: Elizabeth (d. 1686), the daughter of Edward Ashe, a draper of Fenchurch Street, London, and Heytesbury, Wiltshire. They had, amongst others, Thomas (1673-1733) and Edward (1676-1747).

Thomas Foley, first Baron Foley (1673-1733), the eldest son of Thomas Foley (c.1641-1701) and his wife, Elizabeth (d.

1686), the daughter of Edward Ashe, a draper of Fenchurch Street, London, and Heytesbury, Wiltshire.

Occupation: politician, politician.

Marriage and children: 18 June 1702, Mary (1671/2-1735), the daughter of Serjeant Thomas Strode of Lincoln's Inn and Beaminster, Dorset, an heiress worth £30,000. They had Thomas (d.1766), and Elizabeth.

Thomas Foley, second Baron Foley (d. 1766), son of Thomas Foley (1673-1733), and his wife Mary Strode (1672-1735).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: died unmarried.

Thomas Foley, first Baron Foley of Kidderminster (1716-1777), eldest son of Thomas Foley of Stoke Edith (MP for Herefordshire 1700-1722) and his first wife Hester, daughter of Thomas Andrews of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. He was the second cousin once removed of Thomas Foley (d.1766), the great-grandson of Paul Foley (1645-1699).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children: 28 March 1740, Grace Granville (d.1769), daughter of George, Lord Lansdowne (1666-1735). They had Thomas (1742-1793), Edward (1747-1808), Andrew (d.1816), and four daughters.

Thomas Foley, second Baron Foley (1742-1793), eldest son of Thomas Foley (1716-1777) and his wife Grace Granville (d.1769).

Occupation: politician.

Marriage and children: 20 March 1776, Henrietta (d.1781), daughter of William Stanhope, second earl of Harrington (1717-1779). They had Thomas (1780-1833) and Harriet (d. 1843).

Thomas Foley, third Baron Foley (1780-1833), son of Thomas Foley (1742-1793), and his wife Henrietta (d. 1781).

Occupation: Lord Lieutenant of Worcester.

Marriage and children: 18 August 1806, Cecilia Olivia (d.1863), daughter of

William Robert Fitzgerald, second duke of Leinster (1794-1804). They had: Thomas Henry (1808-1869), Augustus Frederick (1810-1881), St. George Gerald (1814-1897), Fitzgerald Algernon Charles (1823-1903), and four daughters.

Thomas Henry Foley, fourth Baron Foley (1808-1869), son of Thomas Foley (1780-1833) and his wife Henrietta (d.1781).

Occupation: army officer.

Marriage and children: 16 July 1849, Lady Mary Charlotte (d.1879), eldest daughter of the thirteenth duke of Norfolk. They had Henry Thomas (1850-1905) and Fitzalan Charles John (1852-1918).

In 1837 the Foleys sold Witley Court to the trustees of William Ward.

William Ward, first earl of Dudley (1817-1885), son of William Humble Ward, tenth Baron Ward (1781-1835) and his wife Amelia Pillans (c.1797-1882).

Occupation: landowner.

Marriage and children:

1. 24 April 1851, Selina Constance (1829-1851), daughter of Hubert de Burgh. No issue.

2. 21 November 1865, Georgiana Elizabeth (1846-1929), daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe (1822-1879). They had 6 sons, the eldest being William Humble Ward, second earl of Dudley (1867-1932), and 1 daughter.

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Marble Hill House [EH 1988, J. Bryant]

Ranger's House [EH 1992, A.French]

Roche Abbey [EH 1990, P.Ferguson]

Old Wardour Castle [EH 1999, Brian. K. Davies; 1968, R.B.Pugh]

Whitby Abbey [EH 2002, J.Goodall; EH 1985, C. Platt]

Wingfield Manor [EH 1995, P.Dixon]

Witley Court [EH 1986, B. Pardoe]

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4 Tables Summarising Property Links to Slavery/Abolition

Audley End

[illegible]

Audley End

ⁱ Victor Stater, 'Howard, Theophilus, second earl of Suffolk (1584–1640)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13938, accessed 7 March 2007]

ⁱⁱ Susanna's father, Henry Rich, first earl of Holland (1590-1649) 'was repeatedly elected governor of the Providence Island Company, which colonized several islands off the Mosquito Coast of Central America intended as bases for trade and privateering. Although inactive in the company's business affairs, Holland used his influence at court to obtain a charter and other legal privileges for it.' R. Malcolm Smuts, 'Rich, Henry, first earl of Holland (*bap.* 1590, *d.* 1649)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23484, accessed 7 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ 'Presidents of the Board of Trade and successor offices (1696–2003)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93040, accessed 7 March 2007]

^{iv} M.Dresser, *Slavery Obscured: The Social History of the Slave Trade in an English Provincial Port* (London and New York: Continuum Books, 2001), p.114.

^v Catherine was the daughter of George Grenville (1712-1770), sister of Sir George Nugent-Temple Grenville, first Marquess of Buckingham and Stowe (1753-1815). The Grenville family had estates at Hope and Middleton in Jamaica. (see NRA, ref: GB/NNAF/F4494).

^{vi} 'From 1762 he held the sinecure of provost-marshal of Jamaica, which was said, towards the end of his life, to have brought him in all about £120,000.' Roland Thorne, 'Griffin, Richard, second Baron Braybrooke (1750–1825)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19957, accessed 7 March 2007]

^{vii} Draper database: On the Hope estate in Jamaica, the Duke of Buckingham claimed the compensation but the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Hon. George Neville Grenville [the Duke's cousin] were awarded £6630 5s 6d for 379 slaves Estate [St Andrew claim # 114] as trustees of a marriage settlement of 11 May 1819: this marriage settlement, I am sure, was that of the Duke's son and heir with the daughter of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Hope estate had come into the Duke of Buckingham's possession through his wife Anna Elizabeth, the daughter of the last Duke of Chandos and his wife, Anna Elletson. Anna Elletson had in turn inherited the estate from her first husband. When Anna Elletson died in 1813, Hope passed to her daughter and thus to the Duke of Buckingham [Linda Sturtz: 'The "Dimduke" and the Duchess of Chandos', *Review Interamerican* 29 1999]. The Jamaica Almanac for 1811 shows Hope as belonging to the Duchess of Chandos.

Appuldurcombe House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Henry Worsley (d.1740) ⁱ			Governor of Barbados, 1722-1727. ⁱⁱ									
Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth of Longleat (1640-1714). ⁱⁱⁱ			President of the Board of Trade and Plantations, 1702-1707. ^{iv}									
Charles Anderson, first Baron Yarborough (1749-1823). ^v		m. Sophia Aufrere (d.1786), daughter of George Aufrere (1715-1801). ^{vi}										

ⁱ son of Robert Worsley (1643-1676) and his wife Mary Herbert (1649-1693). NRA listing: GB/NNAF/P31240.

ⁱⁱ L.O.J. Boynton, *Appuldurcombe House* (E.H guidebook, 1986), p.12; 'Colonial administrators and post-independence leaders in Barbados', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online edn, Oxford University Press, Oct 2005; online edn, Jan 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93228>, accessed 7 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ Thynne was Robert Worsley's (1669-1747) father-in-law.

Appuldurcombe House

^{iv} ‘Presidents of the Board of Trade and successor offices (1696–2003)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93040>, accessed 7 March 2007]

^v Anderson was the father of Henrietta Anna Maria Charlotte Simpson’s (1788-1813) husband Charles Anderson-Pelham (1781-1846).

^{vi} George Aufrere was a merchant who traded arms to the African forts. See David Hancock, ‘Aufrère, George René (1715–1801)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/49743>, accessed 7 March 2007], and D. Hancock, *Citizens of the world: London merchants and the integration of the British Atlantic community, 1735–1785* (1995), esp. pp 355-359 for a portrait of Mrs. Sophia Pelham by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Aufrere’s wealth eventually came to Appuldrcombe: ‘His only daughter, Sophia, having died in 1786, the residue of the estate then passed to her husband, Charles Anderson Pelham, Baron Yarborough (1749–1823), in trust for their sons.’ (DNB article).

Apsley House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Sir Allen Apsley (1616-1683) ⁱ					Assistant of the Royal Adventurers into Africa 1665-6, 1668-70. ⁱⁱ							
Sir Benjamin Bathurst (1638-1704) ⁱⁱⁱ					Assistant/Deputy Governor/Sub-Governor of the Royal African Company 1677-1700. ^{iv}							
Sir Allen Bathurst (1684-1775)					Commissioner taking subscriptions to the South Sea Company, 1711. ^v							
Henry Bathurst (1714-1794)								Was aligned with the anti-abolitionists in July 1788. ^{vi}				
Henry Bathurst, (1762–1834)			President of the Board of Trade and Plantations 1807-1812. ^{vii} Secretary of State for the Colonies 1812-1827. ^{viii}					Pressed colonial legislatures for the amelioration of slavery. ^{ix}				
Richard								Ally of William Wilberforce. ^x				

Apsley House

Wellesley (1760- 1842)												
Arthur Wellesley (1769- 1852)								Tried to persuade the French to end the slave trade. ^{xi}				

ⁱ Sir Allen was Sir Peter Apsley's father- it was their family name which inspired the name of the house.

ⁱⁱ B. D.Henning, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1660–1690*, 3 vols.(1983), vol. 1, p.541-2. Also, E. Donnan, *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America* (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), Vol.1, p.170.

ⁱⁱⁱ Sir Benjamin was Henry Bathurst's (1714-1794) grandfather.

^{iv} R.Sedgwick, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1715–1754*, 2 vols. (1970), vol.1, p.151. See also, Donnan, Vol. 1, pp 307-8, and Vol. 4, pp.10-12, for R.A.C papers mentioning Sir Benjamin.

^v R. Sedgwick, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1715–1754*, 2 vols. (1970), vol.1, p.149.

^{vi} R.Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition* (1975), p.289.

^{vii} Presidents of the Board of Trade and successor offices (1696–2003)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93040, accessed 7 March 2007]

^{viii} 'Secretaries of state for the colonies (1801–1966)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/92817, accessed 7 March 2007]

^{ix} . 'The most pressing concerns were the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, particularly after the Greek revolt in 1821, and from 1823 the amelioration of slavery. Bathurst pressed the colonial governors hard but the West Indies legislatures refused to adopt a programme to improve conditions and gradually emancipate the slaves. He was concerned with religious instruction to prepare for freedom and, although no evangelical himself, favoured such ministers in all colonies. In an age of military governors he upheld the authority of the crown and its agents but privately urged governors to use their powers with restraint. In 1824–5, principally in response to the anti-slavery campaign, the Colonial Office was enlarged and reorganized, and the post of second under-secretary, abolished in 1816, was restored.' Neville Thompson, 'Bathurst, Henry, third Earl Bathurst (1762–1834)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/1696, accessed 7 March 2007]

^x 'He also supported and began a lifelong friendship with William Wilberforce in opposition to the slave trade, which he regarded as a 'disgrace to Great Britain' (*Wellesley Papers.*, 1.18).' C. A. Bayly, 'Wellesley , Richard, Marquess Wellesley (1760–1842)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/29008, accessed 7 March 2007]

Apsley House

^{xi} ‘By August 1814 Wellington was on the continent again, inspecting the defences of Belgium on behalf of the allies and then moving on to Paris to resume his diplomatic duties. These consisted mainly in an attempt to induce the French government to abolish the slave trade: a task almost as unpromising as persuading the Spanish king to embrace liberalism.’ Norman Gash, ‘Wellesley , Arthur, first duke of Wellington (1769–1852)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Oct 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/29001>, accessed 7 March 2007] His brother Henry Wellesley, first Baron Cowley (1773–1847), diplomatist, negotiated in Spain in 1817 a treaty abolishing the slave trade. G. Le G. Norgate, ‘Wellesley , Henry, first Baron Cowley (1773–1847)’, rev. John K. Severn, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/29004>, accessed 7 March 2007]

Battle Abbey

[illegible]

Battle Abbey

i Pettigrew database: Webster signed a petition which indicates he was a tobacco merchant: TNA, Colonial office series (co) volume 1315, no. 10.

ii Christopher Whittick, 'Webster family (*per. c.* 1650–1836)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/74132, accessed 4 March 2007]

iii^c On 4 July 1797 Webster divorced his wife and resumed his previous surname, retaining for life her West Indian fortune of £7000 per annum; and on 6 July, at Rickmansworth, she married Lord Holland... Following Webster's suicide on 3 June 1800, Holland assumed the additional name of Vassall to safeguard his children's right to his wife's West Indian fortune.' C. J. Wright, 'Fox, Elizabeth Vassall, Lady Holland [*other married name* Elizabeth Vassall Webster, Lady Webster] (1771?–1845)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Oct 2005 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10028, accessed 7 March 2007]

iv Elizabeth was the only child of Richard Vassall (1732–1795), the heir to three Jamaican sugar plantations: C. J. Wright, 'Fox, Elizabeth Vassall, Lady Holland [*other married name* Elizabeth Vassall Webster, Lady Webster] (1771?–1845)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Oct 2005 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10028, accessed 4 March 2007].

v Draper database: George Capron, 'on behalf of Sir Godfrey Webster Bart.' counterclaimed on Sweet River Pen and two other estates for 401 slaves, 'Vested estate tail in one third part expectant on the decease of Lady Holland.' The original claims were made by Lord and Lady Holland as owners. An award across all 3 claims was made in December 1836 of £5000 to James Leman and B. Curry, and £2211 13s 9d to Lord Holland [Westmoreland claims # 27, 30, 31]. Leman and Curry were probably trustees or possibly executors [Sir Godfrey Webster the 5th baronet had died in July 1836], and Sir Godfrey Webster the 6th baronet probably the beneficiary or one of the beneficiaries. As is well-known, Sir Godfrey Webster the 4th baronet married Elizabeth Vassall, the daughter of a Jamaican slave owner; Elizabeth Vassall subsequently left Webster for Lord Holland. Also, see J. Walvin, *Black Ivory*, p.72 for a description of Richard Vassall attending a lavish feast with his Jamaican planter neighbours.

vi Widow of Hon Charles Ashburnham, daughter of William Murray of St James, Jamaica. Draper database: In 1835, 'William Murray London' was awarded £6612 10s 5d for 373 slaves on Latium, £916 3s 11d for 50 slaves on Purling Stream estate and £565 9s 11d for 26 slaves on Garland Grove Pen [St James claims # 191, 192 & 194]. He also was awarded £2010 13s 10d for 115 slaves on Hope in Manchester, Jamaica [Manchester #112].

The Jamaica Almanacs show the St James' estates as in the continuous ownership of William Murray since at least 1815 [when he is described as 'The Hon. William Murray']. In that year, William Murray was cited as saying that he had lived almost 20 years on his own sugar plantation in St James, but also held 'considerable property in right of his wife, in the parishes of Clarendon and Vere, and has the management of several estates belonging to his friends in England' [sourced to Journals of Assembly of Jamaica 12 1808-15 p. 814 in Higman, *Plantation Jamaica* note 90 p. 309]. Murray chaired the West India Club anniversary dinner at 60 St James's London in 1836 [Times 18/6/1836]. I'd conclude that he had returned permanently from Jamaica, probably in the 1820s.

Burton Agnes Manor House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
William Fiennes (1582-1662) ⁱ	Plantations in Connecticut (1632-1644) and New Hampshire (1633-1641). ⁱⁱ				Established Providence Island Company in 1630. ⁱⁱⁱ							

ⁱ William Fiennes, Viscount Saye and Sele, was Sir Francis Boynton, second baronet's (c.1618-1695) father-in-law.

ⁱⁱ David L. Smith, 'Fiennes, William, first Viscount Saye and Sele (1582–1662)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/9415, accessed 8 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ David L. Smith, 'Fiennes, William, first Viscount Saye and Sele (1582–1662)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/9415, accessed 8 March 2007]

Bolsover Castle

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Robert Harley (1661-1724).					Launched the South Sea Company in May 1711. ⁱ							
Henry Bentinck (1682-1726)			Governor of Jamaica 1722-1726. ⁱⁱ									
William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (1739-1809)								The third Duke opposed abolition, and refused to act when Granville Sharp sent him a transcript of the <i>Zong</i> massacre case. ⁱⁱⁱ				
William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck (1774-1839)	Counterclaimed unsuccessfully for compensation in 1836. ^{iv}											

ⁱ W. A. Speck, 'Harley, Robert, first earl of Oxford and Mortimer (1661–1724)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/12344>, accessed 7 March 2007]

Bolsover Castle

ⁱⁱ ‘Colonial administrators and post-independence leaders in Jamaica’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online edn, Oxford University Press, Oct 2005; online edn, Jan 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93242>, accessed 8 March 2007]. See also H.Thomas, *The Slave Trade* (1993), p.241.

ⁱⁱⁱ G.Gerzina, *Black England: Life before Emancipation* (1995), p.179.

^{iv} Draper database: Rt Hon William Henry Cavendish Bentinck [Lord Bentinck], the second son of the 3rd Duke of Portland, counterclaimed with Fulke Greville Howard and John Dalton of Peckham as incumbrancers under the marriage settlement of the late Marc Rene Count de Montalembert with Eliz. Rosee Forbes, dated 23/5/1809, £10,000, for £2411 0s 0s compensation for 46 slaves on the L’amitie estate in Trinidad. The compensation was awarded to Charles Forbes Count de Montalembert and James Arthur Marcus Montalembert, the children of Marc Rene. [T71/894, Trinidad # 1684].

Bayham Old Abbey

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys (c.1652-1709). ⁱ	Of Fisher's Pond, St Michael, Barbados. ⁱⁱ		Commander of affairs of Leeward Isles in England 1690-c.1696. ⁱⁱⁱ		Tobacco trader; Assistant to Royal African Company, 1684-6, 1692-8; 'Separate trader' 1702-1712, slave trader. ^{iv}							
John Pratt(c.1675 -1770)		m.Elizabeth Jeffreys. ^v										
Charles Pratt, 1714-1794). ^{vi}		m.Elizabeth Jeffreys (<i>d.</i> 1779). ^{vii}										
John Jeffreys Pratt (1759-1840)			Member of the Board of Trade from 1793. ^{viii} Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1804-1805. ^{ix}					Camden was an abolitionist by 1804. ^x				

ⁱ 'On the death without male issue of both sons, Edward (1680–1740) and Nicholas (1683–1747), Jeffreys's real estate passed to Nicholas's daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who in 1749 was to marry the rising lawyer, Charles Pratt, later lord chancellor and first Earl Camden. On the Kentish Town demesne lands their son, the first Marquess Camden,

Bayham Old Abbey

developed the neighbourhood known as Camden Town, where Jeffreys Street and Brecknock Road recall the former owner.' Jacob M. Price, 'Jeffreys, Sir Jeffrey (c.1652–1709)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/49858>, accessed 7 March 2007]

ⁱⁱ The Pratt papers include 'Papers concerning ½ plantation called Fishers Pond, ½ buildings and ½ negroes handed over as security for a bond for 500,000 lbs of marketable muscavado sugar'. These most likely refer to the business of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys, whose estate later came to the Pratt family. NRA8410 Pratt: Barbados 1668-92:Centre for Kentish Studies: Reference: U840/T223 (4 docs. Creation dates: 1668-1692).

ⁱⁱⁱ D.W.Hayton, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1690–1715*, 5 vols.(2002), Vol. 4, p.478.

^{iv} Jacob M. Price, 'Jeffreys, Sir Jeffrey (c.1652–1709)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/49858>, accessed 7 March 2007]; HoP; K. G. Davies, *The Royal African Company* (1957), pp.295, 372; E. Donnan, *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America* (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), Vol.1, pp.120-121, 392-3, Vol.4, pp.10-12, 88-90.

^v Elizabeth was the daughter of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys (1652-1709).

^{vi} Charles Pratt (1714-1794) was the first earl Camden and father of John Jeffreys Pratt, first Marquess Camden (1759-1840).

^{vii} Elizabeth was the daughter and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys (1683-1747), the younger son of Sir Jeffrey Jeffreys (1652-1709). See note i.

^{viii} S. M. Farrell, 'Pratt, John Jeffreys, first Marquess Camden (1759–1840)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, May 2005 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/22705>, accessed 7 March 2007]

^{ix} 'Secretaries of state for the colonies (1801–1966)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/92817>, accessed 7 March 2007]

^x R.Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition* (1975), p.343n.

Brodsworth Hall

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Peter Thellusson (1737-1797)	Sugar Plantations in Martinique, Montserrat, St Vincent, Grenada and Trinidad. ⁱ				Traded with the West Indies. ⁱⁱ		Merchant banker; insured shipping. ⁱⁱⁱ					
Peter Isaac Thellusson (1761-1808)							Director of the Bank of England, 1787-1806. Took over his father's business as <i>Thellusson Brothers</i> in 1790. ^{iv}					
Charles Thellusson (1797-1856)		m. Sabine Robarts (1775-1814). ^v										

ⁱ Linda Ali, *Brodsworth Hall, nr Doncaster, West Yorkshire: the Thellusson Family West Indian Operations* (EH Report, 2006).

ⁱⁱ E. I. Carlyle, 'Thellusson, Peter (1737–1797)', rev. François Crouzet, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/27164, accessed 8 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ Linda Ali, *Brodsworth Hall, nr Doncaster, West Yorkshire: the Thellusson Family West Indian Operations* (EH Report, 2006).

Brodsworth Hall

^{iv} R.G. Thorne, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1790-1820*, 5 vols. (1986), Vol. 5, p.362.

^v Sabine was the daughter of Abraham Robarts, a West India factor and banker, who was nevertheless ‘a “staunch friend” (Thorne, 23) of the abolition of the slave trade’. Peter M. Claus, ‘Robarts family (*per. c.* 1780–1914)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48044>, accessed 8 March 2007] See also Draper database: Charles Thellusson married the daughter of Abraham Robarts, a partner with, amongst others, Abraham Wildey Robarts [I assume his son] in the London bank of Robarts, Curtis. A.W Robarts received £1517 9s 10d in 1836 as mortgagee over half the slaves on an estate in Dominica [T71/881 Dominica # 320A].

Bessie Surtees' House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/ trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Aubone Surtees (1752-1827)				Owned stocks and interests in South Sea Annuities.i			Was a partner in a Newcastle bank, with Rowland Burdon, but it failed in 1803.ii					
John Scott, (1751–1838).								Eldon argued against abolition in 1806 on the grounds that it would merely be continued by foreign merchants. ⁱⁱⁱ				
Utrick Whitfield (d.1747) and Robert Carrick (fl.1757)						Ran Sandhills Coffee House at 44 Sandhills c. 1740-1757.						
Eleanor Waterwood						Ran <i>Nellie's Coffee House</i> , 1774-1781 at no. 41. ^{iv}						
Isabell Webb						Ran <i>Bella's Coffee House</i> , 1781-1794 at no. 41. ^v						
Isabella Wilson						Ran a Coffee House by 1801						

Bessie Surtees' House

						at no. 41. ^{vi}						
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ⁱ Saunders, B., *Bessie Surtees: her life and times* (Newcastle 1997), p.26.

ⁱⁱ Ibid, p.23.

ⁱⁱⁱ R.Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition* (1975), p343n. and p.373.

^{iv} Heslop, D., McCombie, G., and Thompson, G., *Bessie Surtees' House: two merchant houses in Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne* (Newcastle, 1995).

^v Heslop, D., McCombie, G., and Thompson, G., *Bessie Surtees' House: two merchant houses in Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne* (Newcastle, 1995).

^{vi} Heslop, D., McCombie, G., and Thompson, G., *Bessie Surtees' House: two merchant houses in Sandhill, Newcastle upon Tyne* (Newcastle, 1995).

Chiswick House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/ trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington (1694-1753)											Burlington had various black servants at Chiswick House. Amongst these were Joseph Caesar, baptised at Chiswick church in 1725 and James Cambridge, a footman. ⁱ	
Charles James Fox, (1749–1806).								Fox was a mainstay of the abolitionist cause in Parliament. ⁱⁱ				
Lady Georgiana Spencer (1757-1806)											She was sent an 11 year old black boy by George Hanger. ⁱⁱⁱ	

ⁱ R Hewlings, 'Blacks in the household of Lord Burlington', *Country Life*, CXCVIII, 8 Jan 2004, 64–5, and later correspondence from Jane Clark (who countered that blackness was symbolic, not actual) on 15 Jan 2004, 40, and 29 Jan 2004, 50.

ⁱⁱ In 1791, Fox called on the house to 'mark to all mankind their abhorrence of a practice so enormous, so savage, and so repugnant to all laws human and divine'. H.Thomas, *The Slave Trade* (1993), p. 524. On 19th September 1806, Wilberforce wrote to Sidmouth: 'So poor Fox is gone at last. I am more affected by it than I thought I should be'. R.Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition* (1975), p.391, also pp.364-5, and elsewhere in Chapter 15; Gerzina, p.200; L. G. Mitchell, 'Fox, Charles James (1749–1806)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/10024, accessed 8 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ She wrote: 'Dear Mama, George Hanger has sent me a Black boy, eleven years old and very honest, but the duke don't like me having a black, and yet I cannot bear the poor wretch being ill-used; if you like him instead of Michel I will send him, he will be a cheap servant and you will make a Christian of him and a good boy; if you don't like him they say Lady Rockingham wants one.' G. Gerzina, *Black England: Life before Emancipation* (London 1995), p.53; see also V. Sackville-West, *Knole and the Sackvilles* (1922), p.185.

De Grey Mausoleum and Wrest Park

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Henry Grey (1594-1651)		m. Mary Courten (1609–1644). ⁱ										

ⁱ Mary was the daughter of Sir William Courten (c.1568-1636), merchant and financier. He had interests in the Dutch tobacco colony in Guiana and undertook much of the cost of the first settlement of Barbados in 1628. He left her £2000 in his will. John C. Appleby, 'Courten, Sir William (c.1568–1636)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Oct 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/6445>, accessed 8 March 2007]

Hardwick Old Hall

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Lady Georgiana Spencer (1757-1806)											She was sent an 11 year old black boy by George Hanger. ⁱ	

ⁱ She wrote: 'Dear Mama, George Hanger has sent me a Black boy, eleven years old and very honest, but the duke don't like me having a black, and yet I cannot bear the poor wretch being ill-used; if you like him instead of Michel I will send him, he will be a cheap servant and you will make a Christian of him and a good boy; if you don't like him they say Lady Rockingham wants one.' G. Gerzina, *Black England: Life before Emancipation* (London 1995), p.53; see also V. Sackville-West, *Knole and the Sackvilles* (1922), p.185.

Houghton House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
William Herbert (1580-1630)				Invested in John Hawkins's second slaving voyage in 1564-1565. ⁱ	Investor in the Virginia Company, Guiana Company, Somers Island Company and the East India Company. ⁱⁱ							
Philip Herbert (1584-1650)	In February 1628 he received a grant of the islands of Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, and Fonseca. ⁱⁱⁱ	m. Anne Clifford (1590-1676). ^{iv}			Member of the council of the Virginia Company from 1612; incorporator of the Guiana Company in 1626. Member of the East India Company from 1614. ^v							
Anne Clifford (1590-1676)											When at Knole, Lady Anne kept a black kitchen boy and laundry maid. ^{vi}	
Philip Herbert (1621-1669)					Member of the Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa in 1660 and 1663. ^{vii}							

ⁱ E. Donnan, *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America* (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), Vol. 1, pp. 47, 59.

ⁱⁱ Victor Stater, 'Herbert, William, third earl of Pembroke (1580–1630)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13058, accessed 8 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ David L. Smith, 'Herbert, Philip, first earl of Montgomery and fourth earl of Pembroke (1584–1650)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13042, accessed 8 March 2007]

^{iv} Anne was the daughter of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland (1558-1605), privateer, captured San Juan de Puerto Rico in 1598, founding member of the East India Company. Peter Holmes, 'Clifford, George, third earl of Cumberland (1558–1605)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/5645, accessed 8 March 2007]

^v David L. Smith, 'Herbert, Philip, first earl of Montgomery and fourth earl of Pembroke (1584–1650)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13042, accessed 8 March 2007]

^{vi} 'John Morockoe, a Blackamoor' appears under the heading 'Kitchen and Scullery' and 'Grace Robinson, a blackamoor', under 'Laundry maids' in a list of the Earl of Dorset's household and family 1613-24. *The Diary of the Lady Anne Clifford*, ed.V.Sackville-West (1923), p.lxi.

^{vii} K.G. Davies, *The Royal African Company* (1957), p.64; E.Donnan, *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America* (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), vol. 1, p.169n.

Kenwood

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
George Middleton, (1692-1747)							Goldsmith banker in the Strand, London from 1703. The bank was badly hit when the South Sea bubble burst. The bank later became Coutts. ⁱ					
John Stuart (1713-1792)			As Secretary of State 1761-2, Bute had great influence in the assignment of colonial governorships. ⁱⁱ									
William Murray, first earl of Mansfield (1705-1793)									Mansfield was the judge in the Somerset case of 1772. ⁱⁱⁱ		Mansfield brought up his great-niece Dido Elizabeth Belle at Kenwood. ^{iv}	

ⁱ Edna Healey, 'Middleton, George (1692–1747)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/49134>, accessed 8 March 2007]

Kenwood

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- ⁱⁱ In this year, the islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago were ceded to Britain, along with East and West Florida and Quebec. Douglas Hamilton, *Scotland, the Caribbean and the Atlantic World* (Manchester, 2005), p.170. See also Karl Wolfgang Schweizer, 'Stuart, John, third earl of Bute (1713–1792)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/26716>, accessed 8 March 2007]
- ⁱⁱⁱ He decided that: 'Slavery is of such a nature as not to be introduced by inference from principles either natural or political', that 'it must be from positive law', and that it 'is so odious that it must be construed strictly' (Oldham, Mansfield Manuscripts, 2.1230). James Oldham, 'Murray, William, first earl of Mansfield (1705–1793)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/19655>, accessed 8 March 2007]
- ^{iv} 'Dido was the daughter of Mansfield's nephew Sir John Lindsay (1737-1788), a captain in the Royal Navy and a black slave of African origin, possibly called Belle, whom Lindsay had taken prisoner in a Spanish vessel in the West Indies and brought to England, where Dido was born. Mansfield carefully stated Dido's freedom in his will of 17 April 1782, in which he also left her an annuity of at least £100 and a lump sum of £500. Lady Margery Murray also left Dido £100.' (Reyahn King, 'Belle , Dido Elizabeth (c.1763–1804)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/73352>, accessed 8 March 2007])

Kirby Hall

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/ trader	Investor in slave- produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Christopher Hatton (1632-1706)											1670s black servant James Chapple. ⁱ	

ⁱ L. Worsley, *Kirby Hall* (English Heritage, 2000), p. 30.

Marble Hill House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Sir John Hobart (1693-1756)		m. (2 nd) 1728, Elizabeth Bristow (<i>d.</i> 1762). ⁱ										
Robert Lowther (1681-1745)	Owned plantation at Christ Church, Barbados 1713-c.1731. ⁱⁱ	m. 1704, Joan Frere. ⁱⁱⁱ	Governor of Barbados 1711-1720. ^{iv}									The Lowther family established the town of Whitehaven, which became a key entrepot for the tobacco trade. ^v
Charles Augustus Tulk (1786-1849)		m.1807, Susannah Hart (<i>d.</i> 1824). ^{vi}										
Sir George Robert Hampden-Hobart (1789-1849)		m. 1819, Anne Glover (<i>d.</i> 1878). ^{vii}										

ⁱ Elizabeth was the daughter of Robert Bristow (*d.* 1706), who had been heir to estates in Virginia. Matthew Kilburn, 'Hobart, John, first earl of Buckinghamshire (1693–1756)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13393, accessed 9 March 2007]

ⁱⁱ N.Tattersfield, *The forgotten trade : comprising the Log of the Daniel and Henry of 1700 and Accounts of the slave trade from the minor ports of England, 1698-1725* (1991), p.339. Draper database suggests the Lowthers may have retained property in Barbados for longer: In 1836, the Duke of Cleveland and Lord William Powlett were

Marble Hill House

awarded £4854 16s 9d for 233 slaves on the Lowther estate in Barbados [T71/898 Barbados # 3184]. The estate had come down through the Lowther family: the Duke of Cleveland was the son of Margaret Lowther and nephew of James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale [DNB]. As far as I can reconstruct, the Duke of Cleveland married his cousin, the daughter of his mother's sister Katherine Lowther and Henry Powlett, Duke of Bolton. On the Duke of Bolton's death, his title ceased: but Lord William Powlett must have been in one of the two branches of the family that inherited the Duke's other titles and estates.

ⁱⁱⁱ Joan, daughter of John Frere Sr. brought him control of the Christ Church, Barbados plantation. S.D. Smith, *Slavery, Family, and Gentry Capitalism in the British Atlantic: The World of the Lascelles, 1648-1834* (Cambridge, 2006), p. 217. Profits from these lands reached an average of over £3,000 p.a after 1714. D.W.Hayton, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1690–1715*, 5 vols. (2002), Vol. 4, p.703.

^{iv} Colonial administrators and post-independence leaders in Barbados', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, online edn, Oxford University Press, Oct 2005; online edn, Jan 2007 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93228>, accessed 8 March 2007] It was claimed that Lowther extorted £28,000 from the colony as Governor. S.D. Smith, *Slavery, Family, and Gentry Capitalism in the British Atlantic: The World of the Lascelles, 1648-1834* (Cambridge, 2006), p.62. His salary as Governor was £2,000 p.a. D.W.Hayton, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1690–1715*, 5 vols. (2002), Vol. 4, p.704.

^v Tattersfield, pp. 326-327, 339; J.Walvin, *Fruits of Empire* (Basingstoke 1997), p.80.

^{vi} Susannah Hart was the daughter of a London merchant. Alexander Gordon, 'Tulk, Charles Augustus (1786–1849)', rev. Timothy C. F. Stunt, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/27811>, accessed 9 March 2007] She was likely to have been a member of the Hart family, Jewish rabbis and bankers with a Jamaican connection. See: Andrew Colin Gow, 'Hart, Aaron (1670–1756)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/12467>, accessed 9 March 2007], and private correspondence with Gow. Also see Draper database: an Aaron Hart collected slave compensation in St James's in the 1830s.

^{vii} Anne Glover (d.1878), of Keppel Street, Middlesex, was the illegitimate daughter of Sir Arthur Piggott (1749-1819), born in Barbados, attorney-general of Grenada in 1780, who 'after settling in England maintained professional ties with the West Indian plantation community, regularly acting as their parliamentary counsel on the slave trade question.' R. A. Melikan, 'Pigott, Sir Arthur Leary (1749–1819)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/22249>, accessed 9 March 2007]; He was 'adverse to the abolition of the trade'. R. G.Thorne, ed., *The history of parliament: the House of Commons, 1790–1820*, 5 vols.(1986), p.802. Draper database: Sir Arthur Piggott was Attorney-General for Grenada [DNB] and subsequently served after moving to London as agent for Tobago, a paid representative of the island's interests in the metropolis [Times 20/1/1820 p. 2, reporting that Piggott, who died in 1819, was to be succeeded by Charles A. Francklyn]. I believe Arthur Piggott was related to Elphinstone Piggott, the Chief Justice of Tobago: Deborah Piggott, executrix and devisee of E. Piggott and tenant in common of a moiety, claimed for 310 slaves on Lowlands estate in Tobago. The compensation was awarded in 1836 to the London/Bristol merchant firm of Thomas & John Daniel as mortgagees [T71/891 Tobago claim #10]. Deborah Piggott was, however, awarded £562 17s 5d for 25 slaves in the town of Scarbro in 1836 [71/891 Tobago claim # 130].

Northington Grange

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/ trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Robert Henley, (c.1708-1772).									In 1762, Henley declared in favour of freedom for slaves in England. ⁱ			
Henry Drummond, (c.1730-1795).							Partner in Drummonds' bank from 1772; paymaster to army in West Indies 1777-1783. ⁱⁱ					
Henry Dundas, (1742-1811). ⁱⁱⁱ			Home Secretary 1791-1794. ^{iv}					Spoke against Abolition in 1792 and 1796. ^v	Dundas defended Joseph Knight, an African slave, in the <i>Knight vs. Wedderburn</i> case in 1776. ^{vi}			
Francis Baring (1740-1810)					Member of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa. ^{vii} Made his first profit from the slave trade aged 16. ^{viii}		Established the London merchant house of Barings in 1762. ^{ix}					
Alexander Baring (1773-1848)			President of the Board of Trade 1834-5. ^x				Worked with his father from the 1790s and became partner in Barings in 1804. ^{xi}	In 1815, Baring, spoke against a bill to proscribe the slave trade as an investment for British capital. In 1841 he concluded an important anti-slaving treaty with the United States. ^{xii}				

Northington Grange

ⁱ ‘As soon as a man sets foot on English ground he is free’...’A negro may maintain an action against his master for ill-usage, and may have a Habeus Corpus if restrained of his liberty’. P. Fryer, *Staying power : the history of black people in Britain* (1984), p.115; J. Walvin, *England, Slaves and Freedom, 1776-1838* (1986), p.34.

ⁱⁱ Philip Winterbottom, ‘Drummond, Henry (c.1730–1795)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/48025, accessed 9 March 2007] Also see Draper database: ‘H.Drummond of Drummonds’ signed to collect the compensation on two estates in Jamaica: in both cases, the compensation was awarded to 3 ‘executors of Caleb Dickenson’ [St Elizabeth claims # 394 & 554]. In collecting the compensation, Drummond was most probably acting purely as agent, attending physically at the Bank of England to exchange a certificate of the award for the compensation itself, under a power of attorney from those named on the certificate.

ⁱⁱⁱ Dundas was a great friend of Henry Drummond (c.1730-1795), Henry Drummond’s (1762–1794) father-in-law and took charge of Drummond, Henry (1786–1860), when his mother Anne (*d.* 1852), remarried and went to India in 1802. Winterbottom; Columba Graham Flegg, ‘Drummond, Henry (1786–1860)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/8067, accessed 9 March 2007]

^{iv} ‘This... gave him control over the colonies, and ...great leverage in the West Indies...More than any other political figure of the century, Dundas represented the connections between Scotland, Britain and the empire...he attracted requests for patronage for offices at all levels of colonial government.’ D. Hamilton, *Scotland, the Caribbean and the Atlantic World* (Manchester, 2005), p.170-173.

^v His amendment to Wilberforce’s motion in 1792, adding the word ‘gradually’, helped to delay abolition for over a decade. I. Whyte, *Scotland and the abolition of Black slavery, 1756-1838* (2006), p. 73; R. Anstey, *The Atlantic Slave Trade and British Abolition* (1975).pp.309, 314; H.Thomas, *The Slave Trade* (London 1993), pp.527, 538.

^{vi} At this time, Dundas was Lord Advocate for Scotland. He admitted to ‘very great improprieties and even villanies’ in the African slave trade, and claimed that ‘there was not now a slave in Britain, nor could possible be from its constitution’. Whyte, pp.31-33. This speech was reported in the *Caledonian Mercury*, 21 February 1776. For more on the case see Fryer, pp.126-7; Hamilton, p.189.

^{vii} J. Inikori, *Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England: A Study In International Trade and Economic Development*, (Cambridge 2002), pp.360, 401.

^{viii} Fryer, p.46 and p.489, n.18. Francis Baring had been trained by Samuel Touchet (c.1705–1773), a merchant trading in raw cotton from the West Indies, who invested in the sugar and slave trades. See: Alan J. Kidd, ‘Touchet, Samuel (c.1705–1773)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/57578, accessed 11 March 2007]

^{ix} John Orbell, ‘Baring, Sir Francis, first baronet (1740–1810)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/1382, accessed 11 March 2007]

^x Presidents of the Board of Trade and successor offices (1696–2003)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93040, accessed 11 March 2007]

Northington Grange

^{xi} John Orbell, 'Baring, Alexander, first Baron Ashburton (1773–1848)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/1380, accessed 11 March 2007] Also see Draper database: Baring Brothers, of which Alexander Baring was senior partner prior to his gradual withdrawal from the business in the late 1820s and eventual retirement in 1830, counterclaimed as mortgagees on a number of estates owned by Wolfert Katz in British Guiana. The mortgage was for £81,717 19s 0d and was executed on 30th August 1824. Katz denied the legal execution of the mortgage, and the compensation was awarded to his executors [British Guiana claims # 21, 89, 250, 363, 424, and 479]. Francis [not Sir Francis Baring, but a descendant], Thomas and John Baring also counterclaimed on the Spring Garden estate of Charles Benjamin, apparently unsuccessfully [British Guiana claim # 2282].

^{xii} Thomas, pp.589, 670-1; E. Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery* (1944), p.171.

Old Gorhambury House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Charles Jenkinson (1729-1808)	West Indian proprietor. ⁱ		President of the Board of Trade and Plantations, 1786-1804. ⁱⁱ					Lord Hawkesbury was a strong anti-abolitionist. ⁱⁱⁱ				
James Walter Grimston (1775-1845)	Claimed compensation in the 1830s as a trustee of estates in Jamaica. ^{iv}	m. Charlotte Jenkinson (1783-1863). ^v										

ⁱ E. Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery* (1944), p.94; H.Thomas, *The Slave Trade* (1993), p.503.

ⁱⁱ 'Presidents of the Board of Trade and successor offices (1696–2003)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, Jan 2007 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/theme/93040, accessed 11 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ On June 20th 1788, the council of Liverpool 'Ordered that the Freedom of this borough be presented to the Right Hon. Charles Lord Hawkesbury in consideration of the important advantages resulting to the nation at large from his Lordship's great attention to its commercial interests, and more particularly in gratitude for the essential services rendered to the town of Liverpool by his Lordship's later exertion in Parliament in support of the African Slave Trade and that the Mayor be requested to communicate the same by letter to Lord Hawkesbury.' When in May, 1796, Lord Hawkesbury was created Earl of Liverpool, the corporation invited him to quarter the arms of Liverpool with his own. E. Donnan, *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America* (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), Vol.2, p.589, also see p.575.

^{iv} Draper database: 'The Viscount Grimston', together with the Earl of Thanet, and George and John Frederick Fo[r]ster, were jointly awarded: £2474 15s 8d for part of 167 slaves on the Lancaster estate in St Elizabeth Jamaica (in 1837); The Viscount Grimston with the Earl of Thanet was awarded £4232 15s 3d for 209 slaves on Two Mile Wood Estate in St Elizabeth in 1836 [St Elizabeth claims #345 & #346]. The two estates, together with Bogue and Elim estates, had belonged to the Forster family. [I suspect Thanet and Grimston were trustees on claims # 345 & 346, which were disputed within the Forster family.]

^v Charlotte was the daughter of Charles Jenkinson, first earl of Liverpool (1729-1808). See table.

Old Wardour Castle

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
James Everard Arundell, (1785-1834)		m. Mary Anne Nugent-Temple-Grenville (1787-1845). ⁱ										

ⁱ Mary Anne was the daughter of Sir George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, first Marquess of Buckingham (1753-1815) and Mary Elizabeth Nugent, Baroness Nugent of Carlanstown. The Grenville family owned estates at Middleton and Hope, Jamaica. Draper database: The Marquess of Buckingham's son, Richard Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, the 1st Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, claimed unsuccessfully for compensation on 2 estates in Jamaica. On the Hope estate, the Duke claimed the compensation but the Marquis of Breadalbane and the Hon. G. Neville Grenville [the Duke's cousin, see AE] were awarded £6630 5s 6d for 379 slaves Estate [St Andrew claim # 114] as trustees of a marriage settlement of 11 May 1819: this marriage settlement, I am sure, was that of the Duke's son and heir with the daughter of the Marquis of Breadalbane. The Duke also claimed as owner for £3888 10s 11d for 205 slaves on the Middleton estate, but lost the compensation to Ambrose Humphrys, a London mortgagee [T71/865 St Andrew claim # 390]. Finally, the Duke apparently counter-claimed unsuccessfully for the relatively trivial amount of £63 8s 4d against part of the compensation for 28 slaves on the Hampstead Park estate [T71/865 St Andrew # 390, which refers to 'The Most Noble Richard Grenville Chandos Temple, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos': there may be confusion here in the records].

The Hope estate had come into the Duke of Buckingham's possession through his wife Anna Elizabeth, the daughter of the last Duke of Chandos and his wife, Anna Elletson. Anna Elletson had in turn inherited the estate from her first husband. When Anna Elletson died in 1813, Hope passed to her daughter and thus to the Duke of Buckingham [Linda Sturtz: 'The "Dimduke" and the Duchess of Chandos', Review Interamerican 29 1999]. The Jamaica Almanac for 1811 shows Hope as belonging to the Duchess of Chandos.

Sturge & Harvey [p. 173] reported that the Duke of Buckingham had shipped around 50 Europeans to work on his Hope estate alongside the 'apprenticed' former slaves.

Ranger's House

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Philip Dormer Stanhope (1694-1773)											Chesterfield had his 'Black-a-Moor boy instructed in the Christian faith, ⁱ and had a slave named Cato, reputed to 'blow the best French horn and Trumpet' in England, whom he gave as a present to the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1738. ⁱⁱ	

ⁱ While ambassador to The Hague (either in 1727 or 1744), Chesterfield had this boy instructed by his chaplain, personally catechized him, then had him christened. P. Fryer, *Staying power : the history of black people in Britain* (1984), p. 74.

ⁱⁱ Ibid., pp.80-81.

Roche Abbey

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
John Lumley-Savile (1761-1835)		m. in 1785, Anna Maria Herring (d.1850). ⁱ										

ⁱ Anna Maria was the daughter of Julines Herring of Heybridge, Essex and Paul Island, Jamaica. Draper database: Julines Her[r]ings' family collected compensation for Paul Island in 1836. Oliver Hering and Mary his wife were awarded £103 14s 2d; John and Catherine Gordon £650 12s 8d; and Sir John Peniston Milbanke £325 6s 5d for their respective shares in 61 slaves [Westmoreland # 223]. Oliver Hering lived at Heybridge Hall, Maldon, Essex and was [I assume] Julines' son. Catherine Gordon was Julines' daughter, who had married John Gordon of Stapleton Grove, Bristol, the collector of customs, in 1787; Sir John Peniston Milbanke of Halnaby, Yorks. was another son-in-law, who had married Julines Hering's daughter Elena in 1799. A further £1865 15s 8d was awarded to James Campbell of London for 95 slaves as mortgagee of the estate [Westmoreland # 223A].

Stokesay Castle

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
William Craven (1608-1697)	Named a proprietor of Carolina in 1663. ⁱ				Headed the committee of the Royal Adventurers of England trading to Africa in 1660 and continued to subscribe in 1667. ⁱⁱ Assistant of the Royal African Company 1687-1689, and subscriber since 1671. ⁱⁱⁱ							

ⁱ R. Malcolm Smuts, 'Craven, William, earl of Craven (*bap.* 1608, *d.* 1697)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/6636, accessed 11 March 2007]

ⁱⁱ H. Thomas, *The Slave Trade* (1993), p.198. Also E. Donnan, *Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America* (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), Vol. 1, pp.169-170.

ⁱⁱⁱ Pettigrew database; K.G. Davies, *The Royal African Company* (1957), pp. 62, 65 and 163; Thomas, p.198.

Sutton Scarsdale Hall

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Nicholas Leeke (1612-1681)		m. 1650, Frances Rich (d.1692). ⁱ										
Richard Arkwright (1755-1843)										Cotton manufacturer. ⁱⁱ		

ⁱ Frances was the daughter of Robert Rich, second earl of Warwick (1587-1658). Warwick was a colonial promoter, an original member of the Guinea Company in 1618, also of the Amazon River Company from 1618. In 1619 he became a councillor of the Virginia Company. Also an original member of the Company of Adventurers trading into Africa in 1618. In 1638, he purchased the fourth earl of Pembroke's patent for the islands of Trinidad and Tobago. Sean Kelsey, 'Rich, Robert, second earl of Warwick (1587–1658)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/23494>, accessed 12 March 2007]; E. Donnan, Documents illustrative of the history of the slave trade to America (Washington D.C. 1930-1935), Vol. 1, p.78.

ⁱⁱ Richard was the only son and heir of Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–1792), inventor of cotton-spinning machinery and cotton manufacturer. See: J. J. Mason, 'Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732–1792)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/645>, accessed 12 March 2007] and Anita McConnell, 'Arkwright, Richard (1755–1843)', Oxford Dictionary of National Biography, Oxford University Press, 2004 [<http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/646>, accessed 12 March 2007]

Whitby Abbey

Name	Proprietor	Heiresses	Official Post	Invest-or in slave ships	Merchant/trader	Investor in slave-produced goods	Banker	Political action	Legal judgement	Manufacturer	Black presence	Patronage
Sir John Hotham (1589-1645) ⁱ					Investor in the East India Company. ⁱⁱ							
Leonard Smelt (1725-1800) ⁱⁱⁱ			His father William Smelt (1691–1755) was ‘receiver of His Majesty's casual revenue on the island of Barbados’. ^{iv}									

ⁱ Hotham was Sir William Cholmley (1625-1663)’s father-in-law.

ⁱⁱ David Scott, ‘Hotham, Sir John, first baronet (1589–1645)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/13852, accessed 12 March 2007]

ⁱⁱⁱ Smelt was Nathaniel Cholmley (1721-1791)’s father-in-law.

^{iv} Susan Hots, ‘Smelt, Leonard (*bap.* 1725, *d.* 1800)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/25754, accessed 12 March 2007]

Witley Court

[illegible]

Witley Court

ⁱ Son of Thomas Foley (c.1641–1701), on his death, his estate passed to his nephew, Thomas Foley, second Baron Foley (d. 1766). D.W.Hayton, ed., *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons, 1690–1715*, 5 vols. (2002), vol.3, p.1057.

ⁱⁱ Pettigrew database; Hayton, p. 1055.

ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid.

^{iv} Granville, Lord Lansdowne, was the father in law of Thomas Foley, first Baron Foley of Kidderminster (1716-1777).

^v ‘During the South Sea Bubble he purchased £20,000 worth of South Sea stock, losing £10,000 when the Bubble burst.’ Eveline Cruickshanks, ‘Granville, George, Baron Lansdowne and Jacobite duke of Albemarle (1666–1735)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/11301, accessed 12 March 2007]

^{vi} Stuart Handley, ‘Foley, Thomas, first Baron Foley (1673–1733)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, 2004 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/9790, accessed 12 March 2007]

^{vii} Draper database: Claims for three estates in Jamaica were originally filed by ‘heirs of the Earl of Dudley’ [T71/915 p 58]. The compensation was awarded in 1835 to a group of four men in Britain: the Rt Rev. Henry Philpotts [Bishop of Exeter], Lord Hatherton, Francis Downing and John Benbow were awarded £5480 13s 1d for 304 slaves on the Whitney Estate [Clarendon # 284]; £2412 6s 8d for 125 slaves on Rymesbury [T71/859 Clarendon # 320] and £4386 4s 7d for 236 slaves on the New Yarmouth estate in Vere. These four awardees are identified as trustees in T71/858 [Vere #70]. The General Synod of the Church of England was erroneously informed in its discussion of the slave trade in February 2006 that the Bishop of Exeter and his ‘business associates’ were beneficial owners of these slaves.

(The abolitionists Sturge and Harvey visited the Whitney estate ‘belonging to Lord Ward’ on their tour of the West Indies during Apprenticeship [Sturge & Harvey pp 269-70]).

The 1st Earl of Dudley, John William Ward, died childless in 1833 at his house in Park Lane [Times 7/3/1833 p. 7]. His estate passed to distant relatives, the Baron or Lord Wards. William Humble Ward, the 10th Baron, died in 1835. His son, William Ward, did not come of legal age until he was 28 in 1845 (and himself took the title of Earl of Dudley only in 1860). The trustees of the 1st Earl of Dudley closed their accounts in March 1845, allowing 21 days until 27th March Lord Ward’s birthday, for the final adjustments ‘from the 6th of March, all coal, stone or any other material will be sold by Lord Ward. This is in accordance with the late Earl’s will, so, in point of fact, Lord Ward is now in possession of his vast estates’ [Times 11/3/1845 p. 6]

When the Foleys sold Witley Court in 1837, it was the trustees of William Ward who bought it, and it was William Ward, rather than William Humble Ward as the English Heritage site appears to suggest, who inherited it in 1846. I don’t know how much other cash was flowing through the trustees’ hands at this time, but it is possible that the slave compensation money was recycled into the purchase of Witley Court.

^{viii} Christopher Cunneen, ‘Ward, William Humble, second earl of Dudley (1867–1932)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, Oxford University Press, Sept 2004; online edn, May 2006 [http://www.oxforddnb.com/view/article/36738, accessed 12 March 2007]

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APPENDIX I

An Alphabetical List of Names related to English Heritage properties which have entries in the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

Those names which are bold and underlined are people who actually lived in the houses- the others are near relations.

A

Sir Francis Annesley, Viscount Valentia (1586-1660) [HH]

Richard Arkwright (1755–1843) [SSH]

Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–1792) [SSH]

Thomas Arundell, first Baron Arundell of Wardour (c.1560–1639) [OWC]

Thomas Arundell, second Baron Arundell of Wardour (c.1586–1643) [OWC]
[LC]

Henry Arundell, third Baron Arundell of Wardour (1608-1694) [OWC]

Edward Ashe, a draper of Fenchurch Street, London, and Heytesbury, Wiltshire (1599-1656) [WC]

George Aufrere (1715-1801) [APD]

B

Sir Nicholas Bacon, (1510–1579) [OGH]

Francis Bacon, Viscount St Alban (1561–1626) [OGH]

Sir Nathaniel Bacon of Culford, Suffolk (d.1622) [OGH]

Alexander Baring, first Baron Ashburton (1773–1848) [NG]

Sir Francis Baring (1740–1810) [NG]

Benedict Barnham, Alderman of London (1559-1598) [OGH]

Henry Bathurst, second Earl Bathurst (1714–1794) [APS]

Allen Bathurst, first Earl Bathurst (1684–1775) [APS]

Henry Bathurst, third Earl Bathurst (1762–1834) [APS]

Sir Anthony Benn, recorder of London (active 1607) [DGM+WP]

Hans Willem Bentinck, first earl of Portland (1649-1709) [DGM+WP]

George Berkeley (d. 1746) [MHH]

Richard Boyle, third earl of Burlington (1694–1753) [HOH] [CH]

Richard Boyle, first earl of Burlington and second earl of Cork (1612–1698) [CH]

Richard Boyle, first earl of Cork (1566–1643) [CH]

John Boyle, fifth earl of Cork and Ornery (1702-1762). [APD]

Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montagu (1528–1592) [BA] [BOA]

John Browne of Spelmonden, Kent (active c.1620) [WC]

Robert Bruce, second earl of Elgin and first earl of Ailesbury (*bap.* 1626, *d.* 1685)
[HOUH]

Edward, first Lord Bruce of Kinloss (1548-1611) [HOH]

Thomas Bruce, second earl of Ailesbury (1656–1741) [HOUH]

James Butler, first duke of Ormonde (1610-1688) [HOH]

George Byng, fourth Viscount Torrington (1740-1812) [HOUH]

C

John Campbell, second duke of Argyll and duke of Greenwich (1680–1743) [KEN]

Archibald Campbell, Earl of Ilay (1682-1761) [KEN]

John Campbell, Lord Glenorchy, later third earl of Breadalbane and Holland (bap. 1696, d. 1782) [DGM+WP]
 Archibald Campbell, tenth earl and first duke of Argyll (1658-1703) [KEN]
 Charles Schaw Cathcart, ninth Lord Cathcart (1721-1776) [KEN]
 Sir William Cavendish (1508–1557) [HOH] [BC]
William Cavendish, first earl of Devonshire (1552–1626) [HOH]
William Cavendish, second earl of Devonshire (1590–1628) [HOH]
William Cavendish, third earl of Devonshire (1617–1684) [HOH]
William Cavendish, first duke of Devonshire (1641–1707) [HOH]
William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire (bap. 1720, d. 1764) [HOH] [CH] [BC]
William Cavendish, fifth duke of Devonshire (1748–1811) [HOH] [CH]
William George Spencer Cavendish, sixth duke of Devonshire (1790–1858) [HOH]
William Cavendish, first duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (bap. 1593, d. 1676) [BC]
Henry Cavendish, second duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (1630–1691) [BC]
Henrietta Cavendish Harley [née Holles], countess of Oxford and Mortimer (1694–1755) [BC]
Margaret Cavendish Bentinck, duchess of Portland (1715–1785) [BC]
William Henry Cavendish Cavendish-Bentinck, third duke of Portland (1738–1809) [BC]
 William Cecil, second earl of Salisbury (1591-1668) [HOH]
Sir Hugh Cholmley, first baronet (1600–1657) [WA]
 Augustus William James Clifford (1788–1877) [HOH] [CH]
 Henry Clifford, fifth earl of Cumberland (1592-1643) [CH]
 Spencer Compton, second earl of Northampton (1601-1643) [WA]
 Edward, first Viscount Conway (c.1578-1631) [HH]
Isaac Cookson (1745-1831) [DSF]
 Charles Cornwallis, 2nd Marquess Cornwallis (1774-1823) [AE]
 Sir William Courten (active 1609) [DGM+WP]
 Thomas Coventry, first Baron Coventry, of Aylesborough (d.1640) [RUA]
William Craven, earl of Craven (bap. 1608, d. 1697) [SC]
 Sir William Craven (c.1545–1618) [SC]
 Sir George Croke (c.1560-1642) [OGH]

D

Thomas Philip de Grey, [formerly Thomas Philip Robinson; Thomas Philip Weddell], second Earl De Grey, third Baron Grantham and fifth Baron Lucas (1781-1859) [DGM+WP]
 Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford (1550-1604) [HOUH]
Henry Drummond, (c.1730–1795) [NG]
 William Drummond, fourth viscount of Strathallan (1690–1746) [NG]
Henry Drummond, (1786–1860) [NG]
 Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811) [NG]

F

Sir Geoffrey Fenton (active c.1588) [CH]
 William Fiennes, first Viscount Saye and Sele (active c.1620) [BAMH]

Daniel Finch, seventh earl of Winchilsea and second earl of Nottingham (active 1677)* [KEN] [RUA] [KH]

Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham (1621-1682) [OGH]

Edward Finch-Hatton, (d.1771) [KH]

George William Finch-Hatton, tenth earl of Winchilsea (1791-1858) [KH]

William Robert Fitzgerald, second duke of Leinster (1749-1804) [WC]

Richard Foley (1580-1657) [WC]

Thomas Foley (1617-1677) [WC]

Thomas Foley, first Baron Foley (1673-1733) [WC]

Paul Foley (1645-1699) [WC]

Charles James Fox, (1749-1806) [CH]

Henry Fox, later first Baron Holland (1705-1774) [CH]

G

George, Prince of Wales, later George IV (1762-1830) [MHH] [NG]

George I (1660-1727) [RH]

Alexander Gordon, fourth duke of Gordon (1743-1827) [HOUH]

George Granville, Baron Lansdowne (1666-1735) [WC]

James Graham, third duke of Montrose (1755-1836) [KH]

George Grenville (1712-1770) [AE]

Sir George Nugent-Temple-Grenville, first Marquess of Buckingham (1753- 1815) [OWC]

Henry Grey, duke of Kent (bap. 1671, d. 1740) [DGM+WP]

Henry Grey, first earl of Stamford (c.1599-1673) [HOUH]

Henry Grey, tenth earl of Kent (bap. 1594, d. 1651) [DGM+WP]

Sir Harbottle Grimston, second baronet (1603-1685) [OGH]

Sir Samuel Grimston, third baronet (1644-1700) [OGH] [RUA]

William Luckyn Grimston, first Viscount Grimston (1683-1756) [OGH]

H

Immanuel Halton (1628-1699) [WM]

Christopher Hatton, first Baron Hatton (1605-1670) [KH]

Christopher Hatton, first Viscount Hatton (1632-1706) [KH]

Edward Harley (1689-1741) [BC]

Robert Harley, first earl of Oxford and Mortimer (1661-1724) [BC]

Aaron Philip Hart (1724-1800) [MHH]

Robert Henley, first earl of Northington (c.1708-1772) [NG]

Robert Henley, second earl of Northington (1747-1786) [NG]

Mary Herbert [*née* Sidney], countess of Pembroke (1561-1621) [HOUH]

Henry Herbert, second earl of Pembroke (b. in or after 1538, d. 1601) [HOUH]

William Herbert, third earl of Pembroke (1580-1630) [HOUH]

Philip Herbert, first earl of Montgomery and fourth earl of Pembroke (1584-1650) [HOUH]

William Herbert, second Marquess of Powis (1685-1745) [OWC]

William Herbert, first Marquess of Powis (1626-1696) [BA] [BOA]

Sir Charles Hedges of Compton Bassett, Wiltshire (active c.1690) [HH]

Frederick Hervey, fourth earl of Bristol, bishop of Derry (1730-1803) [HOH] [CH]

John Hobart, second earl of Buckinghamshire (1723-1793) [MHH]

Sir John Hobart, first earl of Buckinghamshire (1693-1756) [MHH]

John Holles, fourth earl of Clare, duke of Newcastle upon Tyne (1662-1711) [BC]

George Home, earl of Dunbar (1572-1611) [AE]

Francis Hosier, (bap. 1673, d. 1727) [RH]

Sir John Hotham (1589-1645) [WA]

Henrietta Howard [*née* Hobart; *other married name* Berkeley], countess of Suffolk (c.1688–1767) [MHH]

Thomas Howard, first earl of Suffolk (1561–1626) [AE]

Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk (1584–1640) [AE]

James Howard, third earl of Suffolk (1619–1689) [AE]

Sir Edward Hulse of Dartford (1682-1759) [RH]

Amabel Hume-Campbell, [*née* Yorke] Countess De Grey and Baroness Lucas (1750-1833) [DGM+WP]

Anthony Hungerford (d. 1657) [NG]

J

Sir Geoffrey Jeffreys of Brecknock Priory (active c.1700) [BOA]

Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, third earl of Liverpool (1784-1841) [RUA]

Charles Jenkinson, first earl of Liverpool (1729-1808) [OGH]

K

William Keppel, second earl of Albemarle (1702-1754) [HOUH]

L

Lord George Henry Lennox (1738-1805) [APS]

John Leveson-Gower, first Earl Gower (1694–1754) [HOUH]

Sir John Lindsay (1737–1788) [KEN]

Sir William Lowther, first Earl of Lonsdale (1757 -1844)[NG]

John Lucas, first Baron Lucas of Shenfield (1606-1671) [DGM+WP]

Richard Lumley, first earl of Scarborough (1650-1721) [ROA]

M

Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh (active c.1660) [KEN]

Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York (1719-1807) [KEN]

George Middleton, (1692–1747) [KEN]

Robert Montagu, third earl of Manchester (bap. 1634, d. 1683) [AE]

William Murray, first earl of Mansfield (1705–1793) [KEN]

Lord William Murray, second Baron Nairne (d.1726) [NG]

David Murray, seventh Viscount Stormont and second earl of Mansfield (1727–1796) [KEN] [KH]

N

Sir Baptist Noel, the third Viscount Campden (1612-1682) [CH]

O

John Ogle, of Ogle Castle, Northumberland (active c.1600) [BH]

P

Colonel Thomas Panton (d.1685) [OWC]

Jonathan Peel (1799–1879) [MHH]

Sir Robert Peel, first baronet (1750–1830) [MHH]

Robert James Petre, eighth Baron Petre (1713-1742) [LC]

Sir Arthur Piggott (active c.1800) [MHH]
William Pierrepont of Thoresby (1608-1679) [RUA] [BC]
Henry Powlett, sixth duke of Bolton (1720-1794) [MHH]
Sir William Pritchard (1632-1705)?? [RH]
Sir John Pratt, (1657–1725) [BOA]
John Jeffreys Pratt, first Marquess Camden (1759–1840) [BOA]
Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden (1714–1794) [BOA]

R

Robert Rich, second earl of Warwick (1587-1658) [SSH]
Henry Rich, first earl of Holland (bap. 1590, d. 1649) [AE]
Abraham Robarts (1745-1816) [BRH]
Thomas Robinson, second Baron Grantham (1738-1786) [DGM+WP]
William Russell, Lord Russell (1639-1683) [HOH]
John Russell, fourth duke of Bedford (1710–1771)
Francis Russell, fifth duke of Bedford (1765–1802) [HOUH]
John Russell, sixth duke of Bedford (1766-1839) [HOUH]

S

Thomas Sackville, first earl of Dorset (1536-1608) [BA] [BOA]
Sir William Savile, third baronet (1612–1644) [RUA]
George Savile, first marquess of Halifax (1633–1695) [RUA] [RH]
William Savile, second marquess of Halifax (1665–1700) [RUA] [CH]
Sir George Savile, seventh baronet (*bap.* 1678, *d.* 1743) [RUA]
Sir George Savile, eighth baronet (1726–1784) [RUA] [ROA]
John Scott, first earl of Eldon (1751-1838) [BSH]
William Seymour, Duke of Somerset (1588-1660) [CH]
Leonard Smelt of Langton (active c.1750) [WA]
Sir Thomas Smith, (1513–1577) [HH]
Edward Somerset, fourth earl of Worcester (1550-1628) [OWC]
John Spencer, first Earl Spencer (1734-1783) [HOH] [CH]
Charles Spencer, third earl of Sunderland (1675–1722) [HOUH]
Henry Spencer, first earl of Sunderland (1620-1643) [RUA]
Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773) [RH]
Philip Stanhope, 5th earl of Chesterfield (1755–1815) [RH]
Serjeant Thomas Strode of Lincoln's Inn and Beaminster, Dorset (active 1671) [WC]
John Stuart (1744-1814) [KEN]
Charles Stuart (1753-1801) [KEN]
William Stuart (1755-1822) [KEN]
John Stuart, third earl of Bute (1713–1792) [KEN]

T

Elizabeth Talbot [*née* Hardwick *called* Bess of Hardwick], countess of Shrewsbury (1527?–1608) [HOH] [BC]
Gilbert Talbot, seventh earl of Shrewsbury (1552–1616) [BC] [HOUH]
George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury (c.1522–1590) [HOH]
Peter Thellusson, (1737–1797) [BRH]
Sir Thomas Thynne, first marquess of Bath (1734-1796) [RH]
Thomas Thynne, 1st Viscount Weymouth of Longleat (1640-1714). [APD]
Francis Topham of York (c.1713-1770) [BAMH]

Robert Tracy, of Coscomb, Gloucestershire (active c.1700) [BOA]

Charles Augustus Tulk, (1786–1849) [MHH]

W

John Wallop, Viscount Lymington, Earl of Portsmouth (1701-1762) [AE]

Sir Henry Wallop of Farleigh Wallop, near Basingstoke, Hampshire (active c.1600) [APD]

Sir Thomas Webster, first baronet (1676–1751) [BA]

Sir Godfrey Webster (c.1648–1720) [BA]

Sir Whistler Webster, second baronet (1709–1779) [BA]

Sir Godfrey Webster, fourth baronet (*bap.* 1749, *d.* 1800) [BA]

Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, fifth baronet (1789–1836) [BA]

Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, sixth baronet (1815–1853?) [BA]

Humphrey Weld, (1612–1685) [LC]

Thomas Weld (1750–1810) [LC]

Thomas Weld, (1773–1837) [LC]

Joseph Weld (1777–1863) [LC]

Arthur Wellesley [*formerly Wesley*], first duke of Wellington (1769–1852) [APS]

Richard Wellesley [*formerly Wesley*], Marquess Wellesley (1760–1842) [APS]

Garret Wesley (1735–1781), earl of Mornington [APS]

John Griffin Whitwell, fourth Lord Howard de Walden and first Lord Braybrooke (1719-1797) [AE]

Sir Richard Worsley, (1751–1805) [APD]

Sir Francis Wortley (1591-1652) [BAMH]

Henry Wriothesley, second earl of Southampton (1573-1624) [OWC]

Y

Philip Yorke (1720–1790) [DGM+WP]

Philip Yorke, Baron and later first earl of Hardwicke, (1690-1764) [DGM+WP]

Jemima Yorke [*née Campbell*], *suo jure* Marchioness Grey (1722–1797) [DGM+WP]

APPENDIX 2

National Register of Archives Listings

		Family Name Result
Appuldurcombe House, Isle of Wight	[APD]	Worsley; Pelham of Brocklesby
Apsley House, London	[APS]	Bathurst; Wellesley
Audley End House, Essex	[AE]	Neville, Barons Braybrooke
Battle Abbey House, Sussex	[BA]	Browne; Webster
Bayham Old Abbey House, Kent	[BOA]	Pratt
Belsay Hall, N'bland	[BH]	Middleton
Bessie Surtees House, Newcastle	[BSH]	
Bolsover Castle, Derbys	[BC]	Chetwynd-Talbot; Cavendish-Bentinck
Brodsworth Hall, Yorks	[BRD]	Thellusson
Burton Agnes Manor House, Yorks	[BAMH]	Wickham-Boynton
Chiswick House, London	[CH]	Boyle; Cavendish; Fox
De Grey Mausoleum, Flitton, Beds	[DGM]	see De Grey
Derwentcote Steel Furnace	[DSF]	
Great Yarmouth Row Houses	[GYRH]	
Hardwick Old Hall, Derbys	[HOH]	as Chiswick (Cavendish)
Hill Hall, Essex	[HH]	Smith
Houghton House, Beds	[HOUH]	Brudenell-Bruce; Russell
Kenwood House, London	[KEN]	Campbell; Murray
Kirby Hall, Northants	[KH]	Finch-Hatton
Lulworth Castle, Dorset	[LC]	Weld
Marble Hill House, London	[MHH]	Howard, Henrietta; Kerr
Northington Grange, Hants	[NG]	Baring; Drummond
Old Gorhambury House, Herts	[OGH]	Grimston, Sir Harbottle; Grimston; Townshend
Old Wardour Castle, Wilts	[OWC]	Arundell
Ranger's House, London	[RH]	Hosier, Francis; Stanhope
Roche Abbey (Sandbeck Park)	[ROA]	Saunderson; Lumley; Lumley-Savile
Rufford Abbey, Nottingham	[RUA]	Lumley; Lumley-Savile
Stokesay Castle, Shrops	[SC]	Craven
Sutton Scarsdale Hall, Derbys	[SSH]	Arkwright
Whitby Abbey, Yorks	[WA]	Cholmley
Wingfield Manor, Derbys	[WM]	
Witley Court, Worcs	[WC]	Foley
Wrest Park, Beds	[WP]	De Grey

Printouts of full NRA listings under family names are bound in Volume 2 in property order

